

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Korean Talks

IT can hardly be claimed that the circumstances under which the Communist and United Nations liaison officers meet at Panmunjom today to discuss resumption of talks on a Korean political conference are particularly propitious. Since the original discussions were broken off, two dangerous impediments have arisen. One is the Communist insistence that there be further "explanations" made to POWs who resist repatriation, although the final date for this procedure agreed upon in the armistice has long passed; another is what is likely to happen on January 22 when thousands of prisoners who have refused to be included in the voluntary exchange system are again under the terms of the armistice due to revert to civilian status and freed from the custodial camps. The Communists are firm in their demand for a resumption of "explanations" and are warning the United Nations that they must accept full responsibility for any consequences which may arise from their refusal to accede to the proposition—which sounds very much like a threat. It is surprising, in fact, that with the Communists so blatantly endeavouring to set aside two of the main conditions of the armistice they have, at this stage, suggested resuming preliminary discussions for a political conference. It was they who brought about the abrupt cessation of the earlier talks with their insulting allegation of "perfidy" being practised by the UN delegates, and so far they have given no hint of their willingness to withdraw this calumny. And if they are going to the conference determined to maintain that the United Nations representatives are negotiating in bad faith there is no point in pursuing the farce. Quite obviously the Reds have their own reasons for wanting the discussions resumed, but what those reasons remain to be seen. But even the meeting of liaison officers will be futile if the Communists are not prepared to offer some assurance that they desire and intend to conduct themselves in a seemingly manner at the conference table. More important still is that the United Nations delegates should be given an undertaking that the Communists are prepared to eschew obstructionism and stalling tactics, and really get down to the job of helping find an acceptable formula that will ensure realisation of a political conference. They have banded needless words long enough. It is time they became rational and constructive.

### Alarming Prospect

WITH the problems of racial minorities causing enough Colonial Office heart-burning, someone had to go and discover "prehistoric men" in Malaya. Of course, they may turn out to be orang-utans or the like. But in the meantime it is alarming to speculate on what the results might be if these strange creatures turn out to be just big, bashful, hairute homo sapiens. Bang will go the political mainstay of those who like to preface their arguments with the reminder that they are Malaya's "indigenous people." The constitution would almost certainly have to be rewritten, for the cavemen would doubtless argue that they were not consulted when it was drafted. Then it could only be a matter of time before the first Palaeolithic "Popular Progressives" delegation, headed up by London's Great Smith Street with a brief case full of petitions.

# RED CHINA'S ADMISSION TO U.N.

## Conditions Stated By Sir Gladwyn Jebb



SIR GLADWYN JEBB

Baltimore, Jan. 13.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's permanent delegate to the United Nations, explained tonight the conditions under which he thought Communist China might replace Nationalist China in the United Nations.

In a lecture at the John Hopkins University in Baltimore, Sir Gladwyn Jebb said: "Personally I have little doubt that if hostilities do not recur in Korea, and if it can be shown that the Chinese Communists are not preparing to indulge in further aggressions and appear to be willing to settle their differences with the outside world in a peaceful manner—I have little doubt... that a change in representation will eventually come about."

He said: The difficulty of negotiating with such a power as the Government of mainland China outside the United Nations was only too apparent "when we are trying to build something more solid on the basis of the existing armistice agreement."

"It could indeed even be argued with some force that had the Government of Peking been represented in the United Nations at the beginning of 1950, the North Korean aggression might never have occurred at all," he said.

He warned against the "extreme unwisdom of becoming impatient with the United Nations—the only international machine we have got."

General policy towards the United Nations, he said, ought to be to patiently to persist in making it work, whatever the difficulties, and not impatiently to do something which might result in its disruption.

The really important thing was not that the United Nations should be reformed or even tidied up but simply that it should continue.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, who becomes British Ambassador to France in March, said it was quite true that the United Nations was not what it was hoped it would be in 1945. It was useless to think that the United Nations, as at present constituted, provided any real collective security.

The United Nations, if it were to merit the general description of a "world organisation," must include the United States and the Soviet Union.

"It is obvious that if either of these nations left the United Nations, the latter, though its name might be appropriated by one side or the other, would in fact represent nothing more than an instrument for use in the cold war, or even the hot one which might possibly follow disruption of the present world organisation."

Those who tend to argue that for such time as the cold war endures it is farcical to have the Communists in as fellow members of a world organisation of the United Nations.

The Vietminh has commenced offensive preparations against the mountain city of Dien Bien Phu, 800 kilometres west of Hanoi, a military spokesman revealed here today.

The statement followed reports of several clashes last night between French Union and Vietminh forces. The clashes were described as being much heavier than the earlier ambushes which had taken place along the mountain tracks leading to the strategic communications centre.

Occupied by French paratroops on November 30 last year, Dien Bien Phu stands astride the Vietminh communications leading from Communist China across Laos to the Thailand border.

The official view was that the Vietminh was feeling its way towards the defence of the entrenched city so as to focus the military power of the French-Vietminh forces.

## LONDON WELCOMES NAGUIB'S ACTION

London, Jan. 13.

The action of the Egyptian Premier, General Mohammed Naguib, in outlawing the powerful and fanatical Moslem Brotherhood was seen in London tonight as opening the way towards smoother Anglo-Egyptian talks on the Suez Canal and, possibly, an eventual agreement.

While official quarters refused to comment on General Naguib's drastic action in arresting Moslem Brotherhood leaders, describing it as "a purely internal Egyptian affair," informed circles said that the General had given a demonstration of his great power by liquidating what was, to all intents and purposes, a private army.

They pointed out that new Egyptian regime could not have tolerated, much longer, the Brotherhood's fanatical and religious views, which were violently anti-British in character. The views, they said, could not help but clash with the modern and secular outlook of the new regime in power since July, 1952.

General Naguib's action, they pointed out, left him well in the saddle and, as far as the future was concerned, the stronger General Naguib felt, then the easier it was for Egypt to come to an agreement with Britain on the Suez Canal zone.

All the "houses" of the Moslem Brotherhood were now understood to have been shut down and placed under heavy guard. These establishments were believed to have been used for many purposes by the Brotherhood, including "clinics," hospitals, lecture halls and gymnasiums.

Student demonstrations against the government have been reported, but General Naguib appears to have the situation well in hand.

318 ARRESTED

Police said last night that 318 people had been arrested throughout Egypt following today's dissolution of the Moslem Brotherhood. All were detained in the military prison in Cairo pending registration of their names. Then they were sent to two concentration camps in the western desert, near Alexandria.—Reuter.

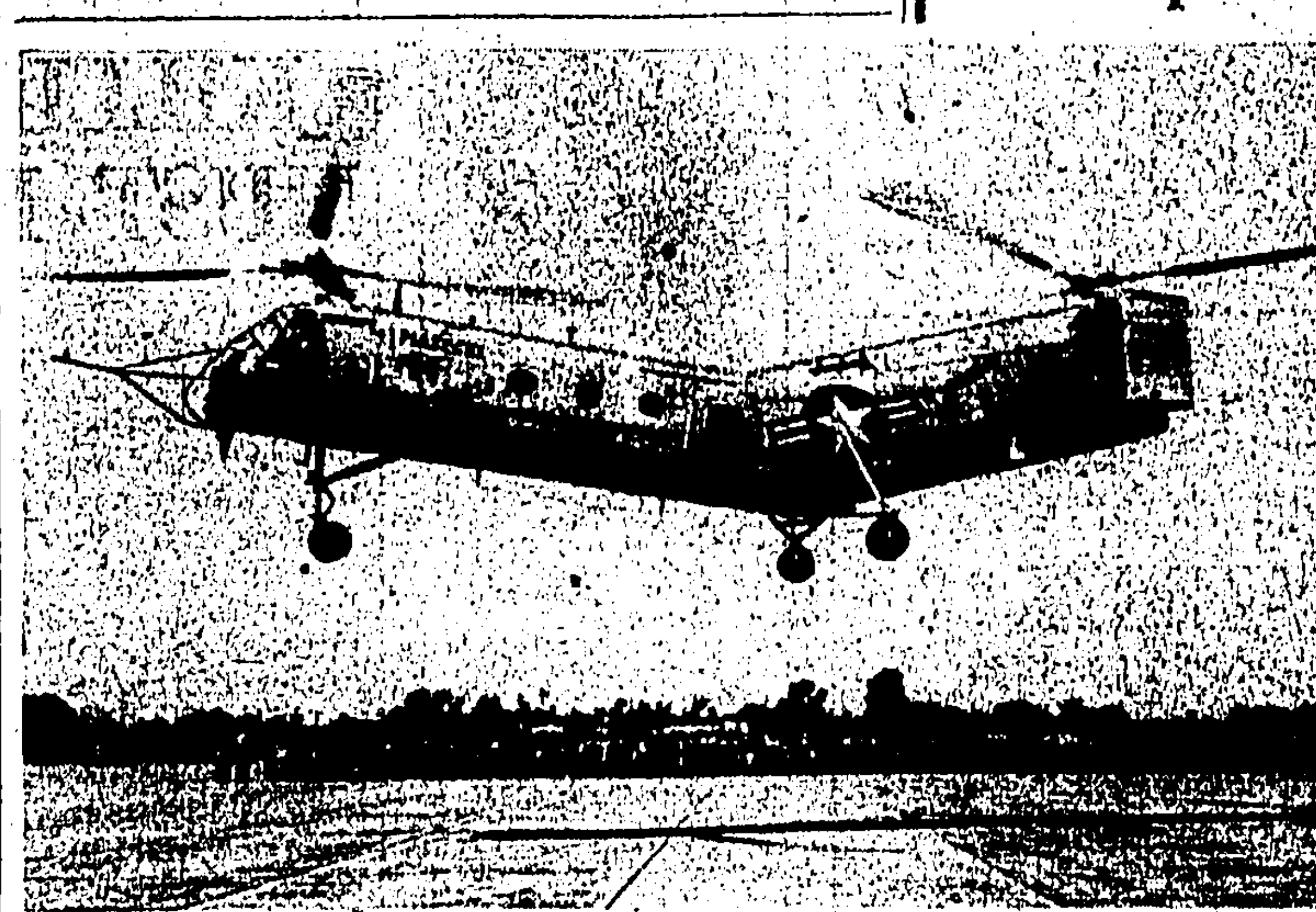
Observers here pointed to the fact that the government possessed a significant ace up its sleeve in the fact that the Brotherhood was a former Vice-President of the Moslem Brotherhood, Sheikh Hassan al-Bakhou, was now an adherent of the Egyptian military revolution.

He is now a minister in the government of General Naguib and is said to have retained the support of the progressive wing of the Brotherhood.

In addition, it was pointed out, several weeks ago the Brotherhood was torn by an internal conflict between religious extremists and traditional conservatives and that the latter finally won.

Leader of the Moslem Brotherhood (Fayez el-Din), Nassef el-Bakhou, was asked to leave Egypt on January 13, 1954, after being out of the country for some time.

## An Outsize Helicopter



A view of the Piasecki H21A helicopter in flight, one of which will be delivered to the Royal Canadian Air Force in the near future. One of the largest helicopters now being built, the Piasecki H21A is fitted with amphibious type landing gear, capable of landing on snow, swamp, land or water and will be used by the RCAF for rescue operations. Over 52 feet in length, with twin rotors driven by a single horse-power engine, the cabin of the Piasecki H21A can be fitted with either 12 litters or 20 seats.—London Express.

## Comet May Have Been Sabotaged

Experts' Latest Views

Rome, Jan. 18. Aeronautical experts investigating the crash of the British Overseas Airways Corporation Comet jet airliner last Sunday near the island of Elba tonight were exploring the possibility that one, or several, bombs might have been placed in the baggage hold of the ill-fated plane, causing the aircraft to explode and disintegrate, instead of burning.

Working on information so far received, the experts pointed out that the Comet disappeared into the sea after a series of explosions heard by many residents on the island of Elba.

They stated that the victims of the crash appeared to have sustained no burns and that the lower parts of their bodies were badly mutilated while the upper parts were intact.

This was taken by the experts to indicate that the blast had come from below, where the baggage compartment is situated.

DOES NOT EXPLODE. The experts also pointed to the fact that the kerosene fuel used by the Comet burns but does not explode.

A mixed Italian-British commission is now investigating the cause of the crash of the Comet, which disappeared in the sea about seven miles off Elba on Sunday with the loss of 35 lives.

Meanwhile, two of the three Comet airliners, which were out of Britain at the time of the crash, were flown back empty to London today.

Only machines landed from Singapore and the other from Johannesburg. They were both taken to the giant BOAC hangar at Heathrow in Middlesex to be examined by technical experts who are checking all other Comets owned by BOAC.—France-Press.

## Scotland Yard's New CID Chief

London, Jan. 13.

Deputy Commander George Hatherill, ace murder investigator and dope ring wrecker, has been appointed Chief of Scotland Yard's Criminal Investigation Department, it was announced today.

Hatherill, a tall, burly man in his fifties, will take over from Commander Hugh Young, the Yard's top detective who retires at the end of this month.

Scotland Yard said that the new appointment had been approved by the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe.

It follows a shake up at the Yard by Sir John Nott-Bower, London's 61-year-old Police Commissioner, who last week switched more than 250 men around key jobs in the city's 23 police divisions.—Reuter.

## Convicted Man Slays Judge

Warren, Penn., Jan. 13. A 26-year-old electrical worker shot and killed the Warren County Presiding Judge Allison Wade today as the jurist prepared to send him to jail for failure to support his wife.

Norman Moon of Connelville, Pennsylvania, escaped from the courtroom and fled in a car but was overtaken by State Police.

As the judge prepared his address, Moon fired and Judge Wade fell mortally wounded. Still firing wildly, Moon fled through a crowd of terrified court-attaches into the street.—United Press.

## Quick Action Saves Child's Life

Grand Rapids, Michigan, Jan. 13.

The Police praised a 13-year-old baby sitter for quick thinking and cool-headedness which probably saved the life of her eight-year-old charge when he threw a lit match into a can of gasoline as a "joke."

Patricia London grabbed Joseph Drew from the flaming kitchen of his home, rushed him outside and rolled the boy in snow. She was burned about the hands.

The boy received serious third degree burns.

Patricia said that Joseph called to her from the kitchen to "watch this." As she looked into the room, he dropped the match into the gasoline can.

Another girl, at the time 10-year-old Alexis (14), carried two younger children from the house when flames engulfed the kitchen.

The boy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Drew, were not at home at the time. Drew said he had been using the gasoline to clean the kitchen floor before laying new tile.

## Preparations For Offensive Started By Vietminhese

Hanoi, Jan. 13.

The Vietminh has commenced offensive preparations against the mountain city of Dien Bien Phu, 800 kilometres west of Hanoi, a military spokesman revealed here today.

The statement followed reports of several clashes last night between French Union and Vietminh forces. The clashes were described as being much heavier than the earlier ambushes which had taken place along the mountain tracks leading to the strategic communications centre.

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The Greatest Indian Fighter Of Them All in our frontier's most savage story!

**THE PATHFINDER**  
Technicolor  
GEORGE MONTGOMERY with HELENA CARTER  
Produced by SAM KATZMAN. Directed by EDWARD DOLAN. Screen Play by ROBERT C. KENT

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the Winner of  
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GIELGUD CALHERN  
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Admission: \$1.90, \$3.00, \$4.00 & \$4.70

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TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.  
One of the 10 Best British Pictures of 1953

Let yourself go with sweet  
**Genevieve**  
Technicolor  
Starring: Doreen, John, Kay, Kenneth  
SHERIDAN GREGSON KENDALL MORE

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THE MAN WITH THE NAME THAT NOBODY KNEW!  
**The Lone Hand**  
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JOEL McCREA  
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**ROXY BROADWAY** OPENS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

PEGGY CUMMINS  
TERENCE MORGAN  
RONALD SQUIRE  
**Always a Bride**  
LEIGH HAYTER • MARY LOHR

ROXY ADDED! "FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT"  
The Entertainment to Everyone's Liking.  
ROXY & BROADWAY ADDED! "WORLD EVENTS OF 1953"

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CHARLES DOLAN • FRANK ROY • AND OTHERS • A UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

WAR AGAINST THE TERRORISTS:

# Britain's Two Objectives

Gregory Peck's Leading Lady



This is 21-year-old Burmese girl Win Min Than, who has been chosen to play the leading role opposite Gregory Peck in the Arthur Rank film "The Purple Plain".

She has never acted before and was found when an amateur photographer who took a picture of her in her garden in Rangoon sent the snapshot to the producer, Mr. John Bryan.

She was brought to England and given secret screen tests so that there would be no embarrassment if they failed.

Her name roughly translated means "brilliant a thousand-fold". The cast are now in Ceylon ready to start work.

## In Malaya SURRENDER AND KILLING RATE MUST BE HIGHER

London, Jan. 13. Brigadier K. R. Brazier-Creagh, Chief of Staff in Malaya, said here today that Britain now had two particular objectives in the campaign against the Communist terrorists in the jungle—first, killing as many as possible of the top men, and secondly, increasing the surrender rate.

In an address to the Royal United Service Institution, he said these two objectives would be pursued in the coming months. If they could be achieved, the end of the emergency was in sight.

Brigadier Brazier-Creagh, who flies back to Kuala Lumpur on Saturday after a two months absence, said it was extremely difficult for the terrorists to replace their higher leaders when they got killed. If the killing off could be stepped up, the rank and file of the terrorists would crumble.

"So far as we can find out," he added, "the Communists are not managing to recruit men of intellect who will make good leaders."

But the higher leaders are extremely difficult to get at; more elusive and better guarded than the lower ones.

With regard to increasing the surrender rate, Brigadier said he was studying this and trying to isolate any particular factor which led them to surrender. At present it was the cumulative effect of fear, privation and a sense of hopelessness in the jungle.

"It is in the extension of 'white areas' (districts which have been freed of terrorists and where life has returned to normal) that one sees the final pattern of the end of the cold war in Malaya," the Brigadier continued. "More and more areas are becoming 'white' as the Communists are driven into the deepest jungle where they must surrender or starve."

WONDERFULLY KIND  
It was possible that the type of campaign now being pursued in Malaya might be the pattern of the cold war which would have to be fought in many other parts of the world before international Communism was destroyed.

"The experience gained in Malaya and the principles deduced there may be of assistance wherever this type of war has to be fought."

He praised the troops as "wonderfully kind" to the civilian population.

He said the Malayan Communist Party's campaign was divided into three phases:

1. Normal guerrilla activities to stretch Government resources as far as possible, while the guerrilla forces were recruiting and building up their strength.

2. Establishing bases.

3. Using these bases to attack and take over administrative control of large areas, finally coming into the open with a properly organized military force and taking over government by armed force.

"The Communists," Brigadier Brazier-Creagh commented, "have never got beyond phase one."—Reuters.

## Czech Coal Output Must Be Raised

Vienna, Jan. 13. Coal production this year is to be the priority task of the entire Czechoslovak state economy, according to Rude Pravo, the Czech leading Communist newspaper.

Yesterday's edition reaching here quoted M. Josef Jonas, Minister of Fuel, as saying in a speech on Monday that the quick development of coal production this year would be the only possible way of further raising the living standards of Czech workers.

M. Jonas said although coal production was 13,500,000 tons higher this year compared with 1948, it had been well behind the development in other sectors of state economy over the past few years.

One of the most serious obstacles, M. Jonas said, was the increase in production costs which in brown coal production were 39.34 percent higher now than at the start of the five-year plan.

He said any signs of bureaucracy in his own Ministry would be rooted out. Everything must be done to find new coal deposits and to reconstruct old and new shafts.—Reuters.

## VC Hero Promoted

London, Jan. 13. Lieutenant - Colonel James Carne, holder of the Victoria Cross and Commander of the "Glorious Gloucesters" has been appointed Commandant of the Army Apprentices School, Harrogate, and promoted to the rank of Colonel. It was announced here today.

The appointment and promotion are to take effect from the beginning of April.—Reuters.

## Heredity May Be Factor In Stomach Cancer

—says US Scientist  
Boston, Jan. 13. Heredity seems to be a factor in stomach cancer, a Texas scientist reported today.

The scientist, Mr. George Hagy, said that investigations of stomach cancer among families still were in progress. Preliminary studies indicated that the incidence of stomach cancer was higher among relatives of stomach cancer patients than among relatives of persons who did not have such a cancer.

Hagy, a faculty member of South-Western Medical School of the University of Texas, announced a technical paper to the 120th meeting here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"An increased frequency of stomach cancer in the relatives of the stomach cancer patients suggests a hereditary influence," he said.

SLIGHT IN MOST CASES  
Hagy said that the hereditary effect seemed to be of slight significance in most of the families studied. But in others, he added, there appeared to be a

"strong localisation factor" for stomach cancer.  
Hagy said that cancer in other parts of the body occurred with about the same frequency on relatives of stomach cancer patients and those of non-cancer persons.—United Press.

## US Not To Raise Tariff On Wool Imports

Washington, Jan. 13. President Eisenhower said today that after a long inner struggle, he had decided it would be bad policy to increase United States tariffs on wool.

The President was explaining to his weekly press conference the reasons for asking Congress to approve a price support level system for domestic wool growers.

He said the United States produced only a small proportion of the wool it needed and that a provision in the present law had established a target of 360 million pounds (weight) a year for domestic production.

Wool had always been a very critical material in time of war and, although he would like to have a reserve in the United States, he thought it would be bad to order another tariff—which would be another obstacle to international trade—merely to permit the United States to reach the target.—Reuters.

## R.A.F. Will Get New "Swift" Fighters Soon

London, Jan. 13. The Air Ministry announced today that the new "Super-Marine Swift" jet fighter would soon perform final testing flights. Technical difficulties had prevented their being put into service in 1953 as scheduled.

The Ministry said that the R.A.F. would soon receive some of these new jets.—France-Press.

**Cathay**  
5 SHOWS DAILY AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

## At 92, He Wanted His Wedding In A Diving Bell

Long Beach, California, Jan. 13. A battery of newsmen and photographers gathered from Catalina Island without the story and pictures they had hoped for.

George Bartlett, 92, and Mrs. Sonja Du Pont, 50, got married at Long Beach Municipal Airport instead of in a diving bell in the Pacific Ocean.

After the Press crew had arrived on the island to cover the ceremony, bad weather developed and made it impossible for the bride and groom to cross the 19-mile stretch from the mainland by boat or plane.—United Press.

## India Wants To Hand Over PoW's To UNO

London, Jan. 13. The conversation between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, and the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. B. G. Kher, at the Foreign Office yesterday dealt, in particular, with the Korean problem, it was learned from a well-informed source here today.

It was believed that the question of war prisoners and of the extraordinary General Assembly of the United Nations were among the main subjects discussed.

Mr. Kher explained to Mr. Eden the reasons of the Indian attitude concerning the POW's and told him that his government wanted to observe to the very end an impartial attitude.

The consequence of this attitude would probably be that instead of liberating the POW's, General K. S. Thimayya would hand them over to the United Nations Command, the same source said.

The source added that Mr. Eden may have replied to him that such an attitude was not in accordance with the armistice agreement which stated that Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission was to liberate the POW's and help them to return to the neutral countries of their choice.

As regards the meeting on Feb. 9 of the United Nations General Assembly in special session as was requested by Mrs. Pandit, it was believed that Mr. Eden told Mr. Kher that he could not very well see the reasons for such a meeting after the date had been set for the release of the prisoners.

The Indian diplomat was understood to have replied that the Indian Government needed the approval by the United Nations for any action it might take in a matter entrusted to its care by the United Nations.—France-Press.

**STAR**  
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**UNE FILLE DANS LE SOLEIL**  
FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT  
A Girl in the Sun  
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## QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★  
Girls! Glamour! Glee!  
THE BIGGEST FRENCH MUSICAL EVER TO REACH HONGKONG!  
**"PARIS... PARIS"**  
starring  
Lilo (Queen of Paris Night-Clubs)  
Genevieve Page  
with English Subtitles  
Distributed by United French Film Ltd.

## EMPIRE PRINCESS

OPENS TO-MORROW  
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.  
The Incomparable Voluptuous Star of "Bitter Rice"  
**SILVANA MANGANO**  
in her latest production of  
**FUGITIVE!**  
A TRUE STORY OF PASSION AND REVENGE!  
Soon you'll meet the Woman who Sinned... and the Hunted Man of Faith!  
AN EXTRAORDINARY DRAMATIC PRODUCTION!

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KING'S ROAD AIR CONDITIONED THEATRE  
**FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY**  
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.  
Dig those CRAZY Spook-Busters!  
DEAN JERRY  
**MARTIN AND LEWIS**  
LIZABETH SCOTT • CARMEN MIRANDA  
HAL WALLIS PRODUCTION  
**SCARED STIFF**  
Directed by GEORGE MARSHALL. Screenplay by ROBERT BARRY and WILLIAMS. Adaptation by ED LASKER and NORMAN LEAR. Based on a play by Paul Dickey and Charles W. Coburn. A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.  
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WORLD FAMOUS "INK SPOTS"  
ON THE STAGE  
IN A NEW PROGRAMME  
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## KING'S PRINCESS

NEXT CHANGE  
FATE PLAYS A STRANGE GAME!  
KIRK DOUGLAS  
the JUGGER  
with MILLY VITALE • Paul Stewart • Jay White • and Oscar Korb  
Screen Play by MICHAEL BLUMFELD. Based on the Best Selling Novel. Directed by GEORGE MARSHALL.

POP  
IT'S EXPORT OR PERISH!  
WE'VE GOT TO SELL BRITAIN TO THEM!  
TRAITORS! WE'RE NOT AS GROSS AS ALL THAT, ARE WE?  
Selling and Nothing is hard on you.  
Selling and Nothing is hard on you.



# DEATH ROLL RISES TO 85

This "Deb." Is  
A Princess

## IN AUSTRIA

### More Avalanche Victims Believed Buried Under Tons Of Snow

Vienna, Jan. 13.

The known death toll in Austria's worst avalanche catastrophe rose to 85 tonight when rescue teams dug out more bodies from the Alpine villages—buried under tons of snow and rock.

Latest reports from rescue workers said that 39 dead had been found in the Walsertal "disaster valley" in western Austria, where five villages were buried while 46 more were missing and 51 injured had been rescued there.

One of these villages alone—Blons—struck by two successive avalanches, has 27 known dead, 35 missing and 44 injured.



When members of the Greek Royal Family attended a recent reception in Athens, Princess Sophia danced for the first time in public with her father, King Paul. —Express Photo.

Made From Milk Cans and Bric-a-brac

## Germans Develop A Rocket To Carry Cargo

Bremen, Jan. 13.  
German scientists who built the deadly 3,000 mph V-1 and V-2 missiles in World War II are again at work—convinced that rockets will be the peaceful air "work-horses" of the future.

The postwar "German society for rocket research" found two years ago, has already launched five prototype models painstakingly made from milk-cans and bric-a-brac on their testing ground at Heppenheim in the B-Pish occupation zone.

Slack projectile, five to six feet long with either fixed or variable wings, they are the forerunners of planned 33-foot long pilotless monsters capable of carrying mail and light cargo from London to New York in less than an hour, or San Francisco to Tokyo in two hours.

The "mini-rockets" are the enthusiastic occupation of Albert Puellenberg, joint chairman of the research group which was "re-founded" in November, 1951, after its original banning by the Nazis in 1935.

However, Puellenberg and other members of the present group worked on Hitler's "secret weapons"—the V-1 and V-2 which almost turned the course of World War II.

ALLIED RESTRICTIONS  
The group is hampered by Allied restrictions on rocket research and launchings for military purposes but they have received permission to launch

five "Mimidjet" versions for short "peaceful" flights.

"My entire work is devoted to civilisation and science," Puellenberg said. "I shall never again work to build weapons of war."

Puellenberg and Karl Poggensee, the second chairman of the German Rocket Research Society, have continued their studies with a group of members—the exact number is not revealed since the war.

Although they are cut off from the top secret rocket and guided missile experiments in the United States, Britain and Russia, they feel they are "just as far advanced."

"PVR I" and "PVR II" launched last year, are sturdy, adjustable wing missiles that look every bit like a science fiction magazine's cover picture of a "spaceship."

SHORT FLIGHT  
A torpedo-like fuselage ends in the swept back wings and stabilisers. The knife-edge wings fold beside and behind the fuel head and freight compartment during launching but extend jack-knife fashion to 90 degree angles in horizontal flight.

The PVR III and IV series all have fixed wings and tails and in flight greatly resemble a modern jet fighter plane.

Catapulsared by powerful springs, then propelled by gun-powder mixture, all five prototypes swooshed through the air "like fireballs."

All came down after less than a mile of flight as their propelling charges were deliberately kept low.

"A complete success," Puellenberg commented. "The big ones would work equally well." —United Press.

## Skin Graft Was Of No Avail

London, Jan. 13.

Seventeen-year-old Henry Seymour could not attend the funeral of his sister, Cynthia Seymour, 19, today because of his attempts to save her life.

Cynthia, daughter of Lady Katherine Seymour, Lady-in-waiting to the Queen Mother, died on Saturday, January 9, from burns received when her dressing gown caught fire in her London flat.

Henry volunteered to give the skin needed to graft on his sister's body to replace the 55 per cent of her own skin that was burned.

The skin was taken from the top of the thigh to the knee of both his legs. He is still undergoing treatment. —China Mail Special.

## Japan Is Preparing To Replace American Forces

Washington, Jan. 13.

America and Japan have agreed that Japan should increase its present security force from 110,000 men to 350,000 men and build up a small naval force and a jet air force, according to American diplomats.

Estimates of the strength needed to protect Japan against possible Russian or Communist Chinese aggression range as high as 1,000 planes.

Japan will move soon to step up its lagging defence programme and thus forge another link in the growing anti-Communist chain of nations ringing Russia, the diplomats said.

Their forecast was based on reports from Tokyo that the Japanese Government is about ready to propose an increase in its military budget. It is believed here that the Government now has enough support to get its request through the Japanese legislature.

The United States has been urging Japan to bolster its home defences on the grounds that American forces cannot be expected to shoulder the burden for the Japanese much longer. Until now, the Japanese have not been willing to move as fast as this country would like.

The United States is now negotiating with Japanese officials in Tokyo on a military aid agreement. American authorities said there may be some action in a matter of weeks.

This would open the way for the United States to supply modern military equipment needed to develop Japanese defences.

GROWING PATTERN

The U.S. drive to rebuild Japan's defence force fits into a growing pattern to strengthen friendly nations ringing the Soviet Union and its satellites. The chain runs from Norway to South Korea, but there are some prominent missing links which the Eisenhower administration is busily trying to forge.

With Japan as a link in the chain, officials think the Far Eastern section will be in pretty good shape. The nations getting American military help will then include South Korea, Japan, Nationalist China, the Philippines and Thailand. The United States also has a defence pact with Australia and New Zealand.

President Eisenhower told Congress in his State of the Union message that he would "promptly submit" to the Senate the recently concluded defence pact between the United States and South Korea. He said the pact "develops our security system for the Pacific" area.

The President said the United States was prepared to meet any armed aggression in Korea, maintain bases indefinitely on Okinawa and continue aid to Indo-China and Formosa.

One of the weakest parts of the anti-Communist chain runs through South Asia and the Middle East. To strengthen this section, the United States is now considering arms aid to Pakistan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia and increasing military help to Turkey and Iran.

There plans would leave one notable gap, composed of India and Burma, in Southeast Asia. Officials see little likelihood that these two nations can be brought into the anti-Soviet defence ring now. But there is a feeling that increased Communist activity in India will force the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, to re-examine his position and move closer to the United States.—United Press.

Two British soldiers and a British military vehicle have been missing from the Suez Canal zone since Monday, a British Embassy spokesman said here tonight.

The vehicle, carrying equipment for a services entertainment unit show, was travelling from Fayid to Tel El Kebir garrison.

The Egyptian authorities have been informed and investigations are proceeding, the spokesman said.

Last Friday, a British military spokesman stated that three British airmen, whom he refused to identify, pending an official inquiry, had been missing from the Suez Canal zone since Saturday night.

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## 95 mph Driving "Exhilarating"

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 13.  
The driving days of Duncan Malcolm Ferguson, who said he had been "exhilarated" when the police chased him at 95 miles an hour, were over for keeps.

Ferguson, 58, was convicted on a reckless driving charge and the magistrate promptly suspended his driver's licence for life.—United Press.

## Japan Air Lines To Fly To US

Washington, Jan. 13.  
The Civil Aeronautics Board has authorized Japan Air Lines to fly routes linking Tokyo and San Francisco and Okinawa.

The Board's decision to issue a foreign air carrier permit to the airline was approved by President Eisenhower.

Japan Air Lines (JAL) will start operations with three DC-6B aircraft carrying passengers, freight and mail on two routes: from Tokyo to San Francisco via Wake Island and Honolulu and from Tokyo to Okinawa.

The Civil Aeronautics Board pointed out that the United States and Japanese Governments signed a civil air transport agreement in September, 1953, providing for the mutual exchange of commercial air operating rights.

Japan Air Lines was designated by the Japanese Government to operate the air service between the two countries.

JAPAN MAY SHARE  
With the consent of the Japanese Government, two American air carriers, Pan-American World Airways and Northwest Airlines, are now flying routes between the two countries.

The Board said "the situation is one in which the Japanese airlines may share with airlines of our own flag in serving and developing international traffic."

The presentation of the permit to the JAL was made in the office of the American Vice President, Mr. Richard Nixon, who wished the company great success and declared "the more of these lines of communication we have between our countries, the closer we get."

It is believed that the Japanese carrier will be trained as to be able to replace, within two years, the American crews on the Japanese airline.—Reuter and France-Press.

## Jagan's Party To Ignore Government Order

Georgetown, Jan. 13.

The People's Progressive Party today decided to ignore a government order restricting the movements of eight party leaders to areas of their normal residence and requiring them to report to the police twice a week, it was learned here today.

Four of the leaders, affected by the order had been released from detention, a government statement announced earlier today.

One of those leaders subject to the restriction was Mrs. Janet Jagan, General Secretary of the party and wife of the former Premier, Dr. Chedi Jagan.

The party was said to consider the restriction order as a continuation of house arrest.

Government officials, on the other hand, said that it had been issued to prevent party extremists from entering sugar and bauxite areas to incite strikes.—France-Press.

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## 50 U.S. WARSHIPS TO BE LAID UP

Washington, Jan. 13.

The United States Navy announced today that 50 warships would be laid up to meet the reduced budget for the fiscal year starting on July 1.

The cruiser Quincy, now at the Long Beach, California, Naval Shipyard, will be the first major vessel returned to the reserve fleet in a reduction schedule to be carried out over the next 18 months.

The Navy said it was not able to say immediately what other warships would be put in reserve.—Reuter.

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## All German Talks Suggested

Berlin, Jan. 13.

Dr. Johannes Dieckmann, President of the "People's Chamber" in Eastern Germany, today sent a letter to Dr. Hermann Ehlers, President of the West German Bundestag, asking that representatives of both the "German Democratic Republic" and the Federal Republic should meet to discuss questions of German identity.

He asked that these meetings should take place even before the start of the Four Power Berlin Conference where such questions are to be examined.

A resolution to the same effect was adopted by the "Committee for German Unity," recently created in Eastern Germany.

The committee which met in the presence of East German Vice-Premiers Walter Ulbricht and Otto Nuschke, said that representatives of both Western and Eastern Germany should take part in the Berlin conference.—France-Press.

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## Could A Woman Be US President? 'Well . . .', says Ike

Washington, Jan. 13.

President Dwight Eisenhower was asked at his press conference today whether he thought a woman could become the President of the United States and in a half-serious and half-nervous tone, he replied that he had a good deal of respect for the intelligence of women and a good deal of admiration for their other qualities.

Mr. Eisenhower said the question might eventually be an excellent subject of discussion. To sum up his thinking on the matter, he said, he thought women had too much good sense to aspire to the Presidency.

But he added: he did not see why with her intelligence and her great heart a woman could not run for the highest office in the land.—France-Press.

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## A THORNY PROBLEM FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT:

### U.S. Firm Wants To Send Butter To Russia

Washington, Jan. 13.  
A United States firm has applied for licences to export surplus butter and cotton-seed oil to the Soviet bloc. The State Department is considering whether this would contravene United States foreign trade policy, officials said today.

Among the principal considerations is that large shipments of these surplus products below world prices would undercut friendly countries dependent to a large degree on exportation in these lines, it was explained.

The application by an unnamed firm was made to the Commerce Department. It was reported, and asked for one licence for exporting butter and another for exporting cotton-seed oil. Officials were unable to disclose the figures involved.

According to a report today in a New York newspaper, the application was said to have been for about 150,000,000 lbs. of butter and 150,000,000 lbs. of cotton-seed oil, together involving from \$5400 million to \$6150 million in value.

Reports included rumours that the trade would involve payment in Soviet gold. Officials pointed out, however, that such a method of payment is ruled out by United States law, since no individual in this country may import gold.



## DON IDDON'S DIARY BRITAIN'S BIG PAY-BACK

New York, Tuesday. BRITAIN could hardly have started the New Year better as far as the United States Treasury is concerned. Bung on the barrel-head we have paid over \$138,000,000—nearly \$50,000,000—on our debt to the Americans.

I'm sorry this payment has not received much publicity. Associated Press editors rated it only six lines on their news tickers and newspapers either dismissed it in a paragraph on the inside pages or ignored it altogether.

Most Americans don't know we are paying back the money we borrowed. No one has said to me: "It's good to see the British sending us back the dollars," because no one, apart from Government officials (not all of them), seems to know anything about it. We could have put this transaction over with a louder drum beat.

### Finland's example

FOR years I've heard Senators make sentimental speeches about "poor little Finland" paying back the money she owed to the United States. Actually the sum involved in her case was small, but in the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars' worth of publicity and good will.

Anyway, we can lift our heads again, thanks to the hard work at home and the Churchill Government.

During earlier years it was not always pleasant to be here. We were portrayed in cartoons as caddies and panhandlers, for ever trying to make a touch.

Perhaps the real reason why our payment did not make any headlines or stir any interest among the American public is because they are so preoccupied with their own financial affairs.

I've never heard so many clairvoyants holding forth. The stage is crowded with seers, prophets, and crystal balls, and all saying different things.

No wonder people are asking whether boom, gloom, or doom is ahead. Thousands—not hundreds—of "major economists" have been meeting in Washington, peering into the future. They don't agree about much, but the majority forecast "an orthodox recession," whatever that is.

There is a determined attempt among Cabinet Ministers, business men, and publishers to maintain high American morale with bugle-blowing of even bigger and better things to come for everybody. I hope they're right.

### Jobs for the boys

AMONG my friends I see no sign of hard times. My secretary's son has just left the Army and has been looking for a job. He has no profession or craft, but he has got a job.

He has joined a steel firm to be trained as a salesman. During his training period he will receive 375 dollars a month—over £31 a week. When he is trained he will be paid £33 a week, commission, all expenses, and provided with a car. Not bad.

Other youths, and men and women in their early twenties are having no trouble getting good jobs. It's the men in their late forties and fifties who are being turned away.

New Yorkers are expecting all sorts of new things this year. For one thing the city has a new mayor, Robert Wagner, aged 43, who has just been sworn in. I went to his inauguration at the City Hall and thought that Wagner, who is said to have the biggest job in the United States next to the Presidency, looked confident and competent.

### Harlem pleased

HE has made some good appointments, putting distinguished Negroes in his Cabinet, and wholeheartedly backing the election of a Negro as Manhattan Borough President. This has pleased Harlem, because no coloured man has ever had such an exalted job before.

However, the Democrat Wagner has aroused some criticism by giving his predecessor, the late Mayor La Guardia, a £7,000-a-year judgeship. The cry is that Wagner is already making political deals.

You shouldn't underestimate the importance of the Mayor of New York; he is a President in miniature. Most New Yorkers expect vigorous, efficient administration—certainly better than Impellitteri's. It could hardly be worse.

### Most successful

THERE are other changes in New York. Sir Gladwyn Jebb, one of the most successful envoys we ever sent to the United States, is preparing to leave his post as chief United Kingdom delegate to the United Nations and go to Paris as Ambassador. New Yorkers and the peace headquarters will miss him.

Sir Gladwyn gave the best of the holiday parties I attended—dinner and dance for about 200 at his house in Riverdale.

The United States Ambassador to Britain, Winthrop Aldrich, and Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. Averell Harriman, Mr. Henry and Clare Boothe Luce, and Fleur Cowles were at the Jebb table.

I sat at a table dominated by Elsa Maxwell, assisted by Leonora Corbett, Margaret Case, John Foster, comedian, Abe Burrows, and the new New York head of the British Information Services, John Russell.

### I miss pantos

THE entertainment circuit has been stimulated by the holidays, but I miss the pantomimes. There are no pantomimes in New York, or anywhere in the United States.

The new play "The Remarkable Mr. Pennypacker," with Burgess Meredith, is described as a comedy, but it lacks laughs. Alicia Markova is a triumph at Metropolitan. The critics call her the world's greatest ballerina.

Cecil Beaton is here on his annual trip. Marlene Dietrich says the only way to make a man happy is to love him unconditionally. "To make a man happy is a full-time job."

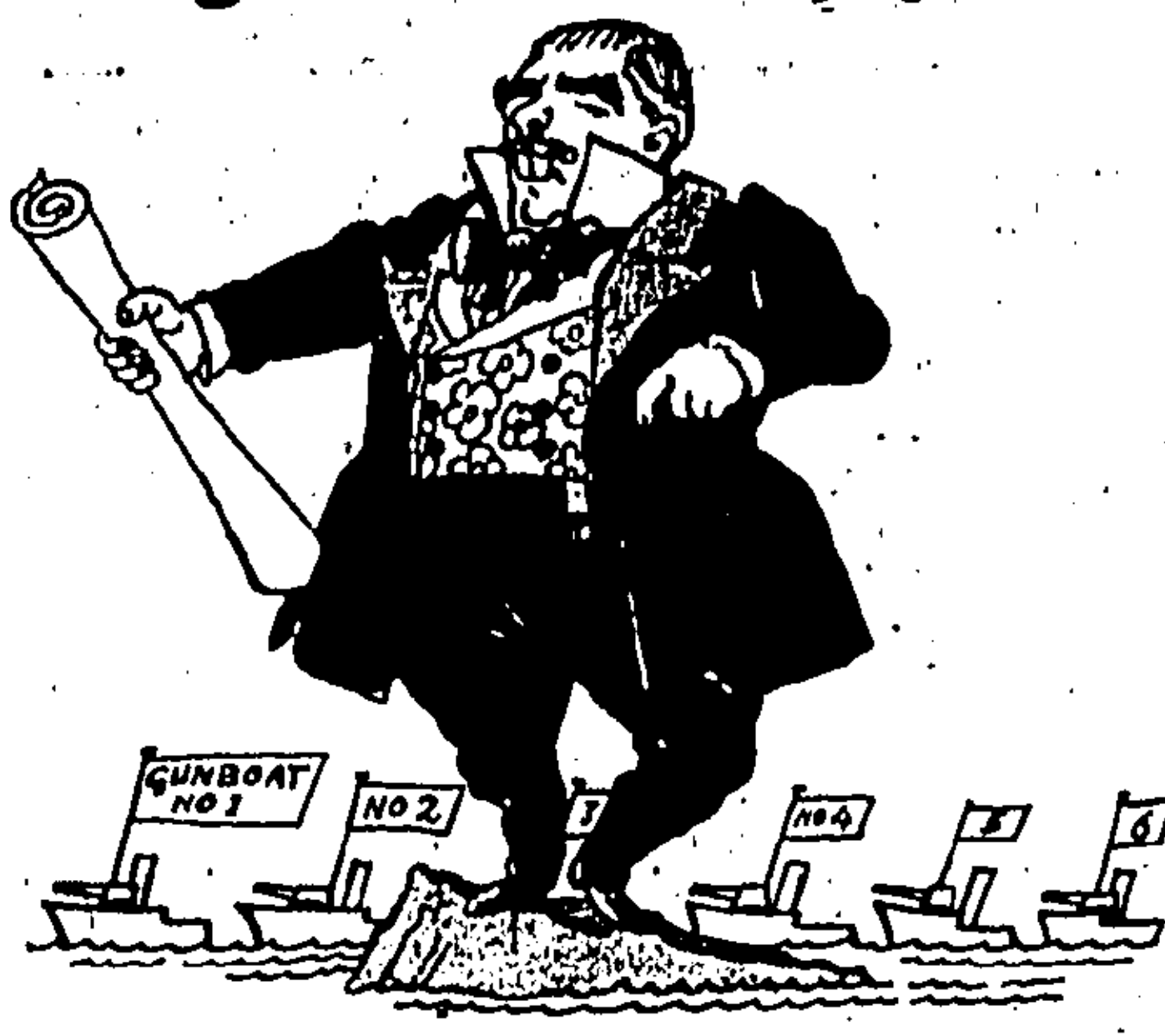
Hollywood's favourite drink is vodka—it can't be detected on the breath. Anyway, Americans invented chlorophyll.

Broadway forecast—Frank Sinatra and Ava Gardner will break up and be reconciled seven or eight times during 1954.

## Cummings takes a kindly pen to his New Year targets



Mr. Bevan—Empire builder...



Mr. Eden—Lord Palmerston born again...



Mr. Malenkov—"do gooder"...



Mr. Dulles—a Solomon among statesmen.

The first of two articles analysing the prospects of the coming Four-Power Conference in Berlin

# THE PRINCIPAL SECURITY HEADACHE IN EUROPE

By Richard Lowenthal

THE four-Power conference which is to open here on January 25 will be

the first serious attempt since 1949 to overcome the cold war stalemate in Europe. Then, the four-Power conferences of New York and Paris met to liquidate the last great Soviet adventure in Europe—the Berlin blockade.

Soviet expansion on the old continent had clearly been fought to a standstill; the Communist defeat in the Italian elections of 1948, the successful defection of Yugoslavia from the Soviet camp and the collapse of the guerrilla war in Greece were proof of that fact, as was the failure of the blockade itself. The time for a territorial settlement, including a decision on the future of Germany, seemed to have come.

The stumbling block was the question of the control of a united Germany. The Soviets proposed a return to full four-Power control as provided by the Pots-

dam agreement, with the right of each occupying Power to veto any decision. The Western Powers were prepared only to accept four-Power control on the Austrian model under which any Austrian law becomes effective unless vetoed unanimously by all four occupying Powers.

### One More Stage

IN later years, the Russians may have frequently regretted that they were not ready to accept this Austrian solution in 1949. For a few months later the Federal Republic of Western Germany and the "German Democratic Republic" in the East came into being; and when Communist aggression in Korea prompted the Western rearmament drive in the following year, the movement for building up an integrated Western Europe,

including Western Germany, soon became linked with plans for rearming Western Germany within the European Defence Community.

Today, as in 1949, the four Powers meet at a time when a stage in the cold war has clearly ended. The Korean war has ended in stalemate, and the armament race which it began has reached a point where both sides wish to slacken the pace. Atomic competition has put at the disposal of both sides the means of total annihilation, but has left the West with a great advantage in the possession of ready tactical weapons for local mass destruction.

The readiness for serious negotiation now springs on both sides chiefly from a wish to reach agreement on a limitation of armaments—that is, what the universal talk about "relaxation of international tension" really means. But any limitation of armaments

clearly depends on an agreed definition of the security requirements of both sides, and of their legitimate military frontiers. That is where the issue of Germany comes in: as the principal unsolved territorial problem, and hence the principal security headache, of both sides in Europe.

During the intervening four years of partition, opposite political, economic and social systems have hardened on both sides of the border, and have developed powerful vested interests. It is true that in the contest for the allegiance of the German people, the West has been overwhelmingly successful. There could be no more striking proof of the weakness of the Eastern regime than the rising of June 17, 1953, nor of the solidarity of the Western regime than the elections of September 6.

### Several Fears

BUT the very completeness of the West's political victory may make a compromise on German unity more difficult, even if the problems of military security can be solved. There is certainly no prospect whatever of such a compromise unless the security issue is settled first. For it has been the security fears of both the Russians and the Western Powers, which have kept their troops in the heart of Europe, and have kept Germany divided long after Russia's postwar European offensive had spent its force.

There are several kinds of such fears—fears of one another and fears of a rearmament Germany. On the Soviet side, the principal anxiety seems to be that a rearmament Germany, if allied with the West in one form or another, would use its strength one day to recover its lost eastern provinces by aggressive war, and would be backed in this enterprise by those elements in the United States which desire to "liberate" Eastern Europe by force.

As long as this fear exists, Russia will clearly not consent to German unity in freedom, nor will it withdraw its occupation forces from German soil.

### Further Problem

ON the Western side, there is the fear that the pressure of the Russian armistice, even after the withdrawal from Germany, will still not be matched by any Western forces on the continent unless Germany is rearmament, and there is the further problem, that a rearmament Germany, unless tied to the West by a virtually indissoluble alliance like the European Defence Community, may one day be tempted to the Russian side by the offer of a frontier revision with Soviet consent. As long as these fears persist, the Western Powers will clearly not announce their plan of tying either a divided or a united Germany to the Western alliance.

To overcome these fears, a German settlement would have to satisfy three conditions: first, it would have to assure the abandonment of Russian and U.S. forces from the centre of Europe. Second, it would nevertheless have to offer a long-term balance between Eastern and Western military forces on the continent. Third, it would have to guarantee an eastern frontier for a reunited Germany which would be accepted by all parties, including the Germans themselves.

Both the Soviet and the Western Powers are approaching

the Berlin conference with definite ideas about the solution of the European security problem. What has become known of these ideas shows that so far they differ radically. This is only natural at the outset of a conference, and after a long period of propaganda warfare. All that really matters is whether both sides will be ready to revise their ideas in the light of discussions at the conference.

The Western Powers start from the conviction that German rearmament within a Western alliance is indispensable for a long-term balance of forces on the continent. They will, therefore, demand that a united Germany must be free to conclude such an alliance, and would rather renounce German unity and go ahead with an alliance with Western Germany alone than agree to "leave Germany outside the Western military system."

To meet the Russian fear of a German "revisionist" attack backed by the United States, the Western Powers would presumably be prepared to offer a guarantee that Germany would not attempt to change its present territorial status by force; the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, has made it clear that although he could not accept the Oder-Nelbe frontier with Poland as legal, he would support any undertaking not to use violence as a means of revision; and a corresponding declaration by the Western Powers is believed to have been drafted already.

### Russian Thesis

TO the Russians and their Polish satellites such an assurance would be quite insufficient. Before agreeing to a free and united Germany, they want to be sure that this Germany will accept its frontiers as final; and they will not be put off with the statement that the substance of the frontier settlement must await the peace treaty. Nor will they be content with a guarantee from powers which are not to use violence in a military alliance with Germany, because the Russians fear that in practice the backing afforded by that alliance would be more effective in encouraging German aggression than the guarantee would be in putting a brake on it.

The Russians begin from the thesis that their security requires the disappearance of the Americans from the centre of Europe, and the isolation of Germany from the United States with the help of the Western Powers. Accordingly they have begun to talk about a "European security system" to contain "German militarism," implying that Russia is a European Power while the United States is not.

### Basic Objection

TO spare French susceptibilities, they have not lately repeated their proposal of March 1952 for a German national army, but their whole idea of security implies that the proposal still stands. At the same time they insist that all the Powers should renounce in advance any military alliance with Germany. To meet the Russians' own fear, the Russians would presumably be prepared to supplement a system of guarantees against Germany with a joint guarantee of the Western Powers for Germany based on recognition of the existing frontiers as legal and final.

From the viewpoint of all the Western Powers, the basic objection to these proposals is, of course, the attempt to exclude the United States from the guarantee of peace in Europe, which by itself would be sufficient to ensure a permanent preponderance of Russian power on the continent. Nor could the West possibly withdraw its forces from Germany unless it was sure that the armed forces of an independent Germany would be both adequate and willing to hold the line against any Russian surprise attack, at least as well as the present North Atlantic Treaty Organisation screen.

### Wide Divergence

DESPITE the wide divergence of these initial positions, the analysis reveals a certain amount of common ground. From a long-term point of view, both sides are interested in a military disengagement of their main forces: the Russians want to remove the Americans from the centre of Europe and to reduce their own commitments; the Americans want to remove the Russians from the centre of Europe and to ensure against the risks of a military void in the heart of Europe; both now realise that the new security system would have to contain both guarantees for the new German State and guarantees against a revival of German aggression.

Finally, both sides now agree that to be stable the new settlement will have to provide an agreed answer to the vexed question of the German-Polish frontier.

Will this common basis be sufficient for agreement to be reached among the Foreign Ministers in Berlin? Much will depend on how urgent each side considers a settlement, and on how flexible its tactics are going to be in the light of this consideration.

### Locarno Idea

BUT it is difficult to imagine any compromise which would not have as its core the ideas which Sir Winston Churchill introduced when he recalled Locarno—a security system based not on fixed alliances between two opposed groups of Powers, but on mutual guarantees under which "everybody would rally against the aggressor and come to the aid of the victim."

In other words, the four Powers would guarantee a restored Germany against aggression by any of them—in practice, the West would guarantee Germany against Russia. But they would also guarantee one another against a rearmament Germany—in practice, the West would restrain Germany from any eastward attack by refusing its backing of an unconditional alliance. For the purposes of Western security, a rearmament Germany would be an essential balance against Russian predominance on the continent; for the purposes of Russian security, British and French interest in peace would not be an effective check on any revival of German aggressive nationalism. But no such system of guarantees could really become effective unless the participants were agreed where the frontiers of such a united Germany should be.

(Copyright)  
To Be Concluded Tomorrow

## IS TIMIDITY KILLING GREAT BRITAIN'S AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY?

By Les Armour

London. THE "conventional" jet plane will soon be out of date—and Britain's aircraft industry is lagging with it.

That, in blunt terms, is the message Sir Thomas Sopwith had for his stockholders.

And Sir Thomas should know. He runs Britain's famed Hawker Siddeley plants.

His statement might have overflowed with milk and honey. Last year, his company chalked up a cool £5,000,000 profit, and his aircraft—among them the Hawker Hunter and the Gloster Javelin—have been in the headlines all year long.

But Sir Thomas has never believed in resting on his laurels—a crime in which he finds the British Government plainly guilty.

### Lead Lost

"We have become timid and complacent," he snapped. "The lead Britain once held in jet power has been cut down and, in some respects, lost entirely."

What should Britain be doing?

For one thing, atomic power for aircraft is still in the dream stage.

"The thrust and drive and imagination of our scientists

has contributed vitally to the development of atomic power. But where are our research projects for applying nuclear fission to aircraft production?"

He didn't say so but, in private, he is probably shedding tears over the fate of one of his competitors, Saunders-Roe. Saunders-Roe have been forging ahead with the construction of giant flying boats—the kind that will be needed when the atom takes to the air.

### Indifference

All along the line, they have met with Government indifference. And, as Sir Thomas points out, only governments these days can afford to risk the millions of pounds required for a major research project.

Then there's high altitude research.

The aircraft of the future will cruise along the top of the stratosphere. Speeds many times that of sound are only possible up where the air thins out and friction slackens.

But who knows much about flying conditions in the upper stratosphere?

No one. Certainly not British aircraft designers, anyhow.

But in the near future someone may. The Russians, perhaps.

SUNDAY EXPRESS

# Baby Book

Here it is... the book that gives complete information on the care of the baby and small child from the prenatal period through to the sixth year... detailed advice on Routines, Menus, Recipes, Training, First Aid... Complete Record Section from Birth to the twelfth Year.

Illustrated by over 200 "how-to" photographs and drawings, some in two colours.

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# LEWIS HOAD'S RACKET IS PACKED WITH VENOM

## He Looks Likely To Remain At The Top For Many Years To Come

In any generation but the present, Lew Hoad would have been the outstanding tennis discovery of his day. As a junior he made phenomenal strides and shocked the tennis world when, making his Wimbledon debut at 16, he almost beat Jaroslav Drobný, the No. 2 seed.

But, at the same time as Hoad emerged, so did another brilliant Australian discovery—Ken Rosewall.

Although unlike in appearance, these two soon became known as the tennis 'twins.' Both born in Sydney within three weeks of each other, in November, 1934, they have grown up together in the tennis world.

As a doubles partnership they have ranked equal and become one of the most famous in the world since bursting onto the international scene 18 months ago. This was at Wimbledon, when they beat the crack American pair Gardner Mulloy and Dick Savitt.

But in the singles Rosewall has had the edge. It has been that way ever since. Lew Hoad in their first meeting, nine years ago, in the first of the New South Wales under-12 Championships.

Rosewall won 6-0, 6-0. They have since met countless times, and honours are now even, yet Rosewall remained the No. 1.

Now Hoad has finally emerged from the shadow of his great contemporary. Today all Australia is talking of him—alone. And no wonder. At Melbourne, in the Davis Cup Challenge Round against America, he remained firm whilst his colleagues faltered.

Beating Tony Trabert, rated the best player in the amateur game, and Wimbledon Champion Vic Seixas, Hoad laid the foundation of Australia's 3-2 victory. His gruelling, but classical, three-hour struggle against Trabert was memorable even by Davis Cup standards.

**OUTSMOTE HIM**  
It showed him at his powerful best. Trabert is also known for the punch he puts into his play. But Hoad outsmote him.

**Austrian Girl Upsets World Champion**  
Paris, Jan. 13.  
Linda Werlt of Austria beat the reigning World Champion, Angelica Roscau of Rumania, in the final of the women's singles by 21-17, 12-21, 21-17, 16-21 and 21-19 at the French open Table Tennis Championships here today.

The defeat of Angelica Roscau, as well as being the greatest surprise of the Championships, provided the best game so far.

Linda Werlt attacked from the start and had the ball superbly under control. But the last set was neck and neck, Roscau leading 10-7 and Werlt equalising at 12-10 and again at 19-11 when Werlt delivered two tremendous smashes which ended the match.

Rene Rothoff of France beat Tage Elfsberg of Sweden in the final of the men's singles by 21-14, 22-20, 14-21, 22-24 and 21-18.

Rothoff won by playing a defensive game, relying mainly on Elfsberg's errors which came inevitably through his powerful but wild smashes. Elfsberg who had led 10-5, unexpectedly lost the second set owing to the Frenchman's careful play.

After a dull third set with both players on the defensive, the fourth developed into a lively one with Elfsberg saving three match-points to take the set.

In the fifth and deciding set, Elfsberg's smashes were wild and Rothoff won easily without having to attack.

In the last match of the Championships, Rene Rothoff and Michael Lanskoy, France, beat Richard Bergmann and Johnny Leach, Britain, in the men's doubles final by 18-21, 21-16, 23-21, 18-21 and 21-18—Router.

**Gremlins' Team**  
The following have been selected to represent the Green Line in a League Hockey match against the Redcoats 'A' on Sat. the 16th at King's Park Pool Ground bull off at 8 p.m.

M. Muir, S. Silva, I. Smith, M. Richards, R. Kerr, M. Blenkinsop, N. James, M. Reilly, E. Barker (Capt.), A. Boyd, A. Perry.

Players are requested to be at the ground fifteen minutes before the bull off.

## DAVIS CUP WINNERS



Winners of the Davis Cup at Kooyong, Victoria—Lewis Hoad (left), who won his two singles matches, and Ken Rosewall who won one singles to give Australia a 3-2 victory against the United States.—Central Press Photo.

## THE SPORTS ROUNDABOUT

# Army Is Unfair To Two Young Soccer Stars

## Says DAVID JACK

Ronnie Clayton, of Blackburn Rovers, was the best wing-half prospect in football—a year ago. Birmingham City's John Newman looked like becoming a tip-top centre-half—also a year ago.

Today neither of these 20-year-olds can command first team places, and their managers, Johnny Carey and Bob Brocklebank, are in no doubt about the reason for that.

Clayton and Newman are both doing their National Service with the 55th Training Regiment R.A. at Tonfawton. And while other footballers like Albert Quixall, Frank Blunstone and Derek Hines turn out for their League clubs each week, the Tonfawton boys play for their army unit in a North Wales minor league.

Johnny Carey says: "If I had Clayton at Blackburn every week he would soon be a great player. He should have been ready for England 'B' honours."

And Bob Brocklebank says: "Newman gets home about once a month. Now I'm resigned to forget about him until his demobilisation."

The 55th T.R. have one of the strongest teams in the Army. Slade Green Athletic, a junior club in the Kent Amateur League, can full marks for enterprise. Having just bought their ground, they're going to install floodlights and invite a Football League club to rent along a team for the first match.

Are they the first junior club to take this step? Plymouth Argyle's travelling problems were eased for one match this season. Says director Edgar Dobell: "Bristol Rovers' promotion provided us with one fixture where we could travel on the day of the match."

Football League managers in the London area seldom watch senior amateur soccer. Majority opinion—despite this season's signings of George Robb ('Spurs'), Roy Stroud (West Ham) and Derek Saunders (Chelsea)—is that this class of soccer produces few professional stars.

One manager who doesn't agree is Leyton Orient's Alec Stock. In his polished Orient team Alec includes four players recruited from the Athenian League—Dave Groombridge (Hayes), Dennis Pacey (Walton and Horsham), Stan Charlton (Bromley), and Ken Facey (Leyton).

Not a bad quartet to pick up for nothing. **ALL-ROUNDER BUSE**  
Somerset County cricketer Bertie Buse has left for South Africa, where he's taking up a coaching appointment. In Johannesburg, Bertie is the type of sporting all-rounder who likes to try his hand at every game. He was recently presented with a pair of gold cuff links—as a memento of his prowess with a local shove 'em party.

Newcastle United are in the market for a good young centre-half capable of taking over from Frank Brennan when the big Scot has had enough. Ken Thomson (Stoke City) was the man Newcastle wanted. But they didn't feel like buying him.

**Australian Record**  
Sydney, Jan. 13.  
Pam Singleton, 17-year-old New South Wales Backstroke Champion, set up an Australian record of 2 minutes 47.6 seconds for the women's 220 Yards Back Stroke in a special attempt here tonight.

The new figure is 3.2 seconds faster than the previous best set in 1933 by Bonnie McNeill, an Australian Olympic Games representative.

# GRAND NATIONAL ENTRIES MAKE UP IN QUALITY FOR LACK OF QUANTITY

London, Jan. 13.  
The finest spectacle in steeplechasing, Aintree's Grand National, appears to be losing its appeal to owners and trainers.

Only 57 horses have been entered for this year's race on March 27. This is the lowest entry since 1936, and there seems a possibility that the number of starters will be the smallest since 1919, when Poethlyn won under top-weight in a field of 22.

One of the reasons for the decline is readily apparent. Increasing interest in national hunt racing has allowed racecourse executives to offer bigger prizes, and it is obvious that some owners of really good chasers now tend to go for feature races with good prize money rather than risk valuable horses in the melee at Liverpool.

Another reason for the smaller entry is that there are fewer long-distance steeplechasers in training now than for some years.

Furthermore, Aintree stars of recent years, such as the 1930 hero, Freebooter, Cloncurry and others now in the twilight of their careers have been spared the lung-busting ordeal again. Many of the former "long-shots" too—the sure-footed old plodders who usually trail along nearly a fence behind the leaders—are noticeably absent.

However, the entries made up in quality what they lack in quantity.

Early Mist, Mont Tremblant, Irish Lizard and Overshadow, first four in the race last March, are entered again. Legal Joy, Wot No Sun and Uncle Barney, second, third and fourth to Teal in the 1952 race, are also among the nominations as well as Royal Tan, runner-up to Nickel Coin the previous year.

**GOOD NEWCOMERS**  
Among newcomers to Aintree, who could win at their first attempt, are the Queen Mother's M's Tu Vu; Queen's Taste, winner of the Scottish Grand National last year; Knock Hard, the 1953 Cheltenham Gold Cup victor; the good staying nine-year-old Halloween and Southern Coup, probably the chief hope of Neville Crump's stable, which turned out two post-war winners in Sheila's Cottage, and the ill-fated Teal, who died a year after his Aintree triumph following a bowel operation.

M's Tu Vu will attempt to improve on the good showing of Monaveen, who carried the Royal colours of the Queen Mother to fifth place in 1950. As keen chaser enthusiast Lord Bessier is without an entry for this time.

Irish trainer Vincent O'Brien's nominations almost dominate the race. In addition to Early Mist, he has Cheltenham Gold Cup winner Knock Hard, who is sure to be one of the top-weights, Royal Tan, Alberoni, a winner of the Irish Grand National and Galway Plate and Churchtown. With these five entries, O'Brien may be said to hold the key to the race.

The other five Irish entries include Coneyburrow, who beat Irish Lizard in the Grand Sefton 'chase over the course last November; Dominick's Bar, a chaser of merit, and Overshadow, fourth and fifth in two previous Aintree National efforts and a winner of the Irish Grand National.

Overshadow, at 14, is the oldest entry. The youngest entry is Fulham 0, Grimsby Town 0 (abandoned at half-time owing to waterlogged ground), Replay next Monday.

Luton Town 0, Blackpool 0 (Extra Time played); Norwich City 3, Hastings United 0; Sheffield United 1, Sheffield Wednesday 3; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Leeds United 0; Wigan Athletic 2, Newcastle United 3.

Revised fourth round matches on January 30 as a result of today's replay are: Arsenal v. Norwich City, Sheffield Wednesday v. Chesterfield, Manchester City v. Tottenham Hotspur, Burnley v. Newcastle United.

The Luton Town-Blackpool match will be replayed again next Monday, January 19, at Villa Park, Birmingham.—Router.

**Kowloon Cricket Club Tea Dance And Tournament**  
An American Tournament will be held on Sunday January 17, at 10 a.m. All members and friends are cordially invited to participate. Kindly telephone your entries to the Tennis Conventor, Mr. A. S. Augustat at 34174.

This will be followed by a Tea Dance to the music of a Big Band. Tickets are obtainable at the Club.

Finally there will be a film show to round off the day. One of the feature films will be "Coronation Wedding" which Messrs. Starling's Ltd. have kindly made available to the Club.

**HKFC TEAMS**  
The following have been selected to represent the Hong Kong Football Club in League soccer matches on Sunday at the Club ground:

First Division: Campbell, Armstrong, Farney, MacDonald, Murray, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Second Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Third Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Fourth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Fifth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

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Seventh Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

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Twelfth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Thirteenth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Fourteenth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

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Seventeenth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Eighteenth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Nineteenth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

Twentieth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.

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Hundredth Division: Coleman, Bishop, Flank, Sims, Maber, Gilchrist, Fickling, Stewart, Scudell, Bishop.



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Ship	From	To	Date
"ANCITHEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	Aden	14th Jan.
"CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	Aden	22nd Jan.
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow	Aden	29th Jan.
"PYRRHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	Aden	5th Feb.
"EUMAEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	Aden	13th Feb.

**Scheduled sailings from Europe**

Ship	From	To	Date
G. "PYRRHUS"	Liverpool	Aden	3 p.m. 14th Jan.
H. "EUMAEUS"	do	do	28th Jan.
G. "CLYTONEUS"	do	do	7th Feb.
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	do	13th Feb.
G. "PYRRHUS"	do	do	21st Jan.
S. "AUTOMEDON"	do	do	28th Feb.
S. "ATREUS"	do	do	28th Feb.
S. "BELLEROPHON"	do	do	10th Mar.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

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Ship	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"DONA AURORA"	14th Jan.	17th Jan.	17th Jan.
"DONA ALICIA"	14th Jan.	17th Jan.	17th Jan.
"BATAAN"	14th Jan.	17th Jan.	17th Jan.
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	14th Jan.	17th Jan.	17th Jan.
"TELMACHUS"	14th Jan.	17th Jan.	17th Jan.

**SAILING for NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL via JAPAN**

Ship	Sails	Arr.
"HAINAN"	19th Jan.	20th Jan.
"DONA AURORA"	17th Feb.	18th Feb.
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Mar.	5th Mar.

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HK/Manila/B.N. Bureau	(DC-4)	9:30 a.m.	Tue. & Fri.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong	(DC-4)	9:00 a.m.	Wednesday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4)	7:00 a.m.	Thursday
HK/Bangkok/Haiphong/Calcutta	(DC-4)	12:00 noon	Friday

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# CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG

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(AFTERNOONS)

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## NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that the Ordinary

Yearly General Meeting of the

Shareholders of the

Corporation will be held at the

Office of the Corporation, 1

Queen's Road Central, Hong

Kong, on Friday the 5th day

of March, 1954, at Noon for

the purpose of receiving and

considering the reports of the

Directors and of the Auditors

and the Profit and Loss

Account and Balance Sheet

for the year ended 31st

December, 1953, and for the

election of Directors and the

appointment of Auditors.

By Order of the Board,

MICHAEL W. TURNER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th Jan., 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S.S. "AKITA MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

consignees risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the godowns for examination by

Consignees and the Company's sur-

veyors, Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas

at 10 a.m. on the 12th January, 1954.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 22nd Janu-

ary, 1954, they will not be recog-

nized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1954.

## Went Without Sleep For 3 Years

Johannesburg, Jan. 13.

Thousands of people have

written to Mr. Morris ("Swami")

Milner, Jeweller, who claimed

in a Johannesburg newspaper

that he had gone without sleep

for three years.

Most of them wanted to

learn his "secret" so that they

could practise it themselves.

Mr. Milner, who has now

moved to Durban, said that his

"conquest" of sleep was a

"victory" over a mortal chal-

lenge.

"It takes years of practice,

sincere understanding and men-

tal concentration to achieve

freedom from sleep," he added.

"If practised incorrectly it

may prove detrimental to

health."—China Mail Special.

## Communist PoWs Seek Asylum In Switzerland

Bern, Jan. 13.

About 40 Chinese and North

Korean prisoners have asked

for asylum in Switzerland

through the Neutral Nations

Repatriation Commission. It

was learned here today.

The federal authorities have

not yet decided on this ques-

tion which raises considerable

material difficulties as the

prisoners would have to be

transferred to Switzerland.

Besides the authorities here

are inclined to wait for the

development of the situation

after Jan. 22 as it was still

debatable whether the prisoners

would be released or not.—

France-Press.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

S.S. "DELOS"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

consignees risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the godowns for examination by

Consignees and the Company's sur-

veyors, Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas

at 10 a.m. on the 12th January, 1954.

To comply with the General Bond-

ed Warehouse Regulations, consignees

must have a Revenue Officer in

attendance when damaged dutiable

goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 12th Janu-

ary, 1954, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 22nd Janu-

ary, 1954, or they will not be re-

cognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1954.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

HARDER-WILHELMSEN LINE

S.S. "TUNGSHA"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

consignees risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the godowns for examination by

Consignees and the Company's sur-

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cognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Hongkong, 12th January, 1954.

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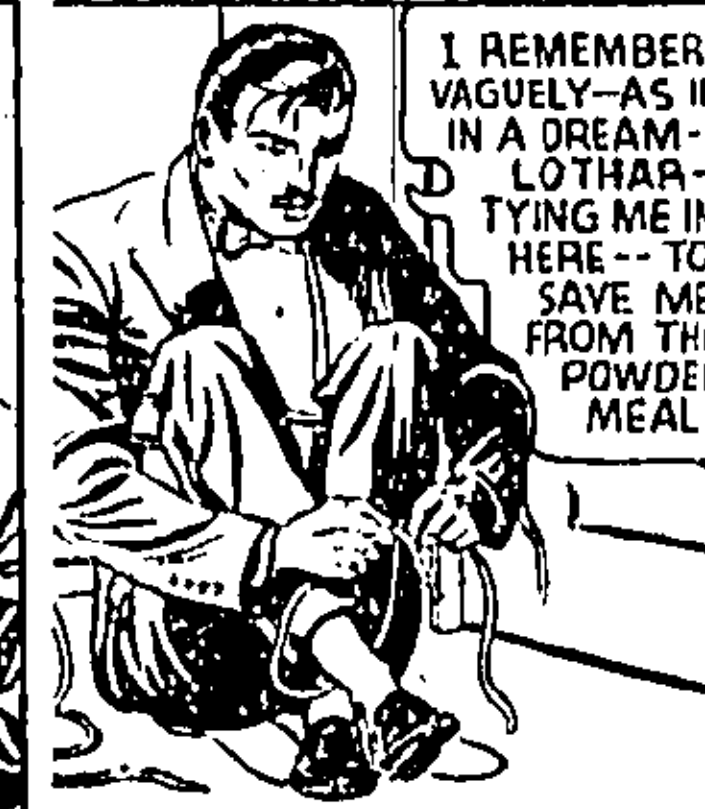
by the fast cargo vessel

m.v. "MONKAY"

Sailing from Hongkong Friday, 15th January 1954

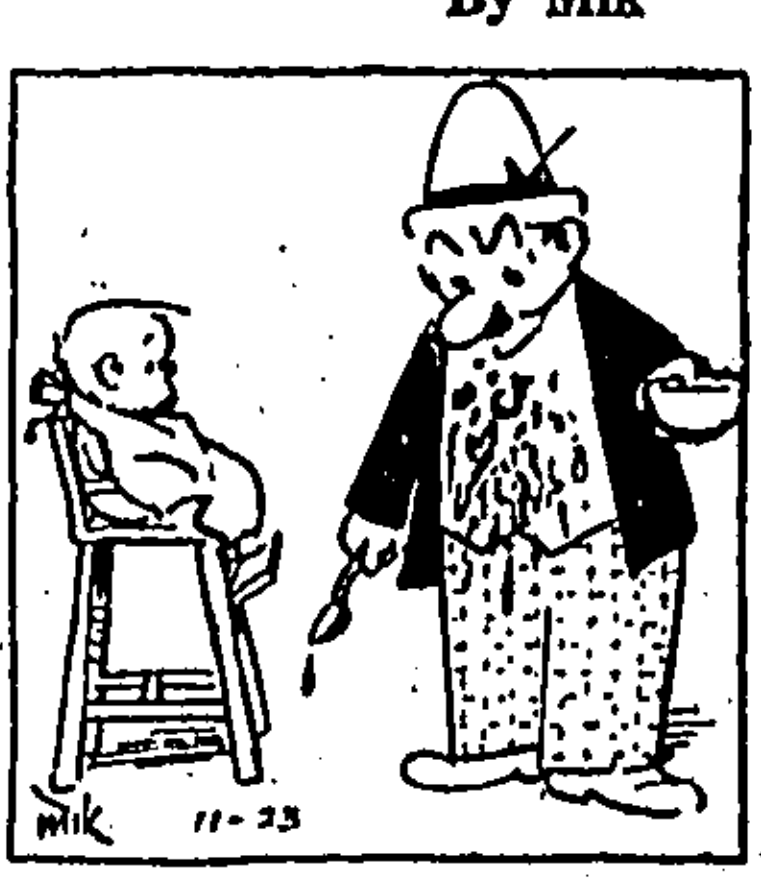
## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



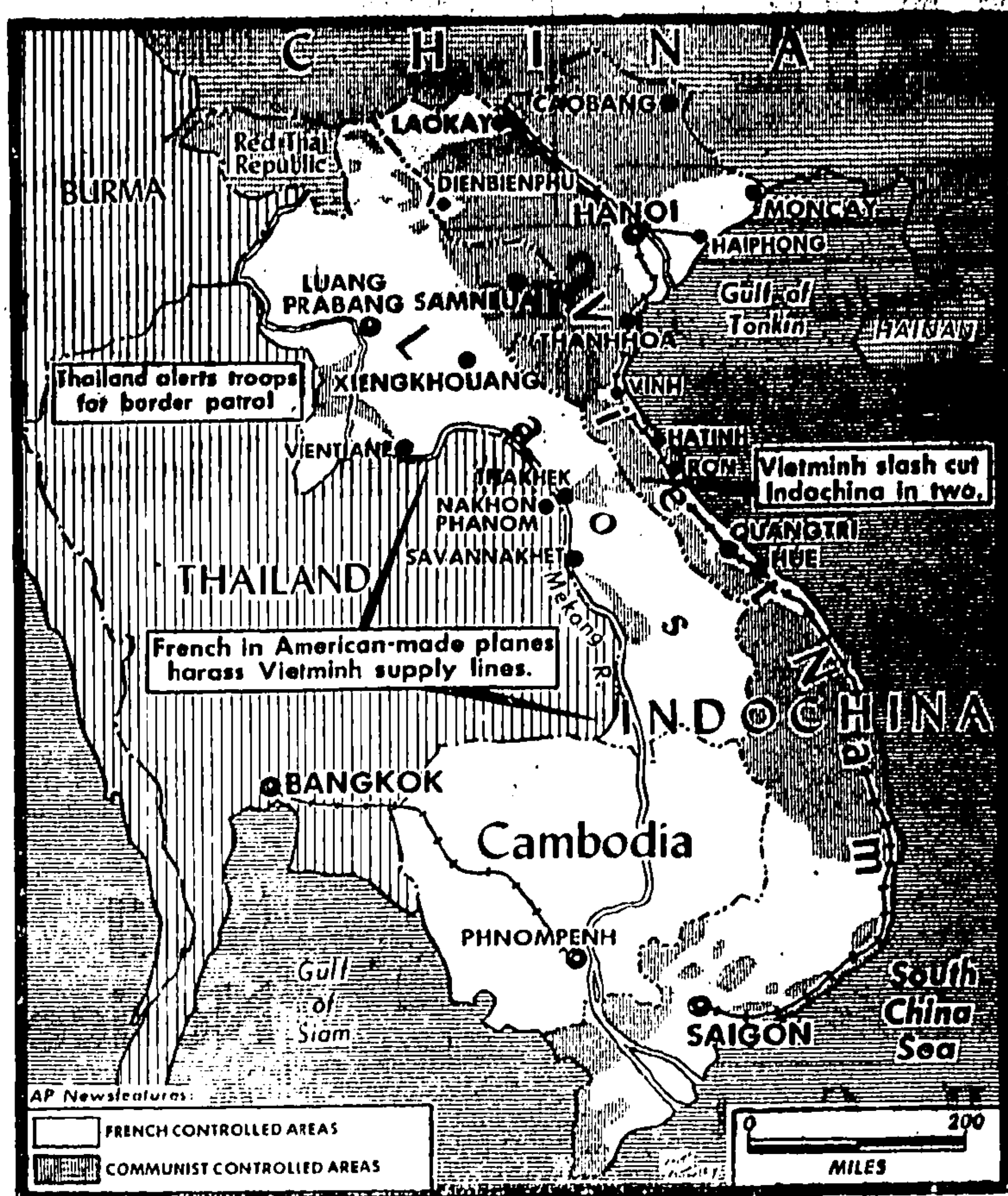
## FERD'NAND

Who Needs The Bib?



## NANCY





AFTER THE MEKONG RIVER, WHERE?

## THAILAND AND BURMA ARE WORRIED BY VIETMINH SUCCESSES

By Warren Bennett  
of Associated Press

New York, Jan. 13.

South-east Asia's little nations are keeping their fingers crossed while watching French efforts to contain the Communist Vietminh slash across Laos to the border of Thailand, which cut Indo-China in two at its narrow waist.

The little Asian monarchy of Thailand is jittery. So is Burma. What they fear is expansion of the "Thai Nationality Autonomous People's Republic" set up in southern corner of Yunnan province of China last January.

The Thai tribes originally lived in China until the terror reign of Kublai Khan in the 13th century started an exodus into what is now Burma, Thailand and the three associated states of Indo-China: Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

It is estimated that about 7 million of Thailand's 19 million people are of Chinese or Thai origin. The Thais in northern Vietnam and Laos already are under Communist control through the Vietminh.

In western Burma, for instance, the Shan states are

completely populated by Thais who insisted on autonomy within the Union of Burma when Britain granted them independence. The Thais, wherever they live, speak similar languages and have common tribal customs.

When Red China created the Thai puppet republic it spoke first only of plans for the comparatively small area inside Yunnan province. The new state covers about 8,000 square miles with its capital at Chien, on the Mekong River near the borders of Burma and Thailand.

But more recent announcements from Peking Radio have called for uniting of all the Thai peoples. What Burma and Thailand fear now are the next steps that Ho Chi-minh, the Vietminh leader, may take if the French do not defeat his thrust across Indo-China.

### Prompt Reaction

The prompt reaction of the Thai government to the Red threat last week was heartening. From Bangkok, Premier Pibulsonggram ordered a state of emergency in the nine northern provinces bordering Laos and Burma. The commander of the 40,000-man Thai national police force, General Phao, instituted a border patrol.

Last week was the first time that the Vietminh actually reached the Thailand frontier on the Mekong River. The Reds came within 30 miles of the Mekong last April in their first invasion of Laos.

The second Vietminh invasion began on Dec. 22 from the Red guerrilla base coastal area around Hanoi and Haiphong. In four days they penetrated to Thakhek on the Mekong, Indo-China at this point is only about 100 miles wide.

The French said elements of two Red divisions, about 20,000 troops, too part in the drive. A small French division fired the town of Thakhek before it retreated.

Thakhek is strategically important because it commands the Mekong, a big traffic artery in

this wild inaccessible country, as well as the only road link between Saigon and northern Laos. All other routes are blocked by hills and jungle.

French leaders say this new Laos thrust is part of Moscow-trained Ho Chi-minh's winter campaign. They believe it is a drawing action designed to spread the French Union forces thinly over a wide territory.

The French say they are confident the Vietminh winter campaign will be concentrated on three main fronts: Laos, the Thai country in northwestern Indo-China, and the Red River Delta about Hanoi.

### "Iron Division"

The Vietminh push did cut French supply lines along the Mekong to Vientiane, seat of the Laos government, and to Luang Prabang, the ancient royal capital. These and other key towns in the north are being supplied by the French by air.

The Red attack came while the French were expecting a drive on the fortified plain of Dienbienphu, 180 miles west of Hanoi, in the heart of the Thai country. The French still are expecting a major attack there.

The Vietminh's 31st "Iron Division" is reported close to the city.

Meanwhile French pilots, flying American-made B29 bombers and fighter-bombers, have been plastering the extended Red supply lines. Ho Chi-minh has to depend on a vast army of coolies to supply his forces and heavy air strafing is being counted on to disrupt that.

Authoritative observers in Saigon believe the invasion is only the beginning of Ho Chi-minh's offensive on a number of fronts, with political as well as military objectives.

They point out that General Ho repeatedly has broadcast peace feelers which the French have disregarded because they did not come through official diplomatic channels.

What both the French and Ho Chi-minh want are military successes to place them in a more favorable bargaining position for possible peace talks.

## Australia's £10m. Plan For Sulphur Production

Sydney, Jan. 13. Australia has begun a £10,000,000 programme to step up her output of sulphur in a bid to increase the production of food from the nation's huge tracts of under-developed land.

Sulphur, with phosphate rock, is one of the main ingredients of superphosphate—already in extensive use to increase fertility of soil. Australia's supply of phosphate rock from the Pacific island of Nauru, is assured.

Sulphur previously had been imported from the United States where, experts believe, native deposits may be exhausted in 20 to 30 years.

This year, Australian farmers will need more than 2,000,000 tons of superphosphate, and the demand is increasing steadily year by year.

Sulphur deposits, found as subside of iron or pyrites, are spread all over the Australian continent. From Norseman in Western Australia, to Mount Morgan in Queensland and Mount Lyell on the island of Tasmania off the south coast, mining companies are spending hundreds of thousands of pounds to boost output and make Australia independent of imported sulphur.

**CHRONIC SHORTAGE**  
The Federal Government has set the deadline for conversion to use of local sulphur in February. A chronic shortage of superphosphate would be disastrous to Australian food production.

In the State of New South Wales alone, during the last seven years the area of land under sown pasture has increased by about 2,000,000 acres. There are now about 5,000,000 acres of improved pastures in the state, and experts believe they can increase that area sixfold, given proper supplies of superphosphate.

The meaning to Australia's output of beef and mutton is enormous.

Last year, farmers were rationed to three quarters of their needs. This year, thanks to the step-up in local production, supplies are cheaper and more abundant.

The Federal Tariff Board already has moved to ensure security against imports for local sulphur producers. It suggested that when production becomes necessary, a county of not more than A.600,000 a year should be paid to local producers.—United Press.

## Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Jan. 13. After a lower opening, the market steadied on demand for lower-grades with some factory enquiry. Prices:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Jan.	56 1/2-57 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. Jan.	56 1/2-57 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb. Jan.	56 1/2-57 1/2
No. 4 rubber per lb. Jan.	56 1/2-57 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached	56 1/2-57 1/2

## LONDON MARKET

The rubber market was quiet with No. 1 Res quoted at 17 1/2 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Res	17 1/2
No. 2 Res	17 1/2
No. 3 Res	17 1/2
No. 4 Res	17 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached	17 1/2

## NEW YORK MARKET

Rubber futures today closed 10-15 points higher with sales of 14 contracts.

March	17 1/2
May	17 1/2
July	17 1/2
September	17 1/2
December	17 1/2
March (1954)	17 1/2
Spot (cents per lb. 100 Cuts)	17 1/2

## CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES

Chicago, Jan. 13. Prices per bushel in cents:

Wheat No. 2, red	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, hard	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, soft	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, white	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, yellow	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, black	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, green	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, blue	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, purple	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, pink	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, grey	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, brown	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, tan	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, black	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, green	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, blue	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, purple	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, pink	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, grey	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, brown	100 1/2
Wheat No. 2, tan	100 1/2

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the total unofficial exchange market. The following rates were obtained from the following sources:

US dollar (per 100)	100
British pound (per 100)	100
French franc (per 100)	100
German mark (per 100)	100
Japanese yen (per 100)	100
Swiss franc (per 100)	100
Italian lira (per 100)	100
Spanish peseta (per 100)	100
Portuguese escudo (per 100)	100
Dutch guilder (per 100)	100
Belgian franc (per 100)	100
Austrian schilling (per 100)	100
Swedish krona (per 100)	100
Norwegian krone (per 100)	100
Denmark krone (per 100)	100
Finland markka (per 100)	100
Czech koruna (per 100)	100
Slovak koruna (per 100)	100
Hungarian forint (per 100)	100
Rumanian leu (per 100)	100
Yugoslav dinar (per 100)	100
Serbian dinar (per 100)	100
Croatian dinar (per 100)	100
Slovenian tolar (per 100)	100
Bulgarian lev (per 100)	100
Greek drachma (per 100)	100
Turkish lira (per 100)	100
Iranian ryal (per 100)	100
Pakistani rupee (per 100)	100
Indian rupee (per 100)	100
Sri Lankan rupee (per 100)	100
Malayan dollar (per 100)	100
Singapore dollar (per 100)	100
Philippine peso (per 100)	100
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	100
Thai baht (per 100)	100
Laotian kip (per 100)	100
Cambodian riel (per 100)	100
Siamese baht (per 100)	100
Burmese kyat (per 100)	100
Myanmar kyat (per 100)	100
Malay dollar (per 100)	100
Singapore dollar (per 100)	100
Philippine peso (per 100)	100
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	100
Thai baht (per 100)	100
Laotian kip (per 100)	100
Cambodian riel (per 100)	100
Siamese baht (per 100)	100
Burmese kyat (per 100)	100
Myanmar kyat (per 100)	100
Malay dollar (per 100)	100

## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

# UK SENDS NEW CARS ABROAD

## Big Drive To Capture Popular Price Market This Year

By A Special Correspondent

British car manufacturers are making an all-out bid to recapture and enlarge overseas markets this year with the new "average income group" cars. They are slightly cheaper, and are designed for faster, economical and more comfortable motoring.

The British industry is being strongly challenged by Continental manufacturers such as Germany, France, and Italy, but it is confident it can meet the challenge.

Prominent in this low-priced group of cars will be the Standard 8, the Ford "Popular" and the two-door Austin A-30, production of which began late last year.

Standard Motors raced away to a good start in October with their new "B" producing at the rate of 500 a week. Now they are rolling off the production line at about a 1,000 a week and this rate will soon be stepped up to 2,000 weekly. 60 per cent of which are for export.

Ford and the British Motor Corporation were quick to follow the Standard lead and the "Popular" and the "A30" are now being rushed off the production lines for the home trade and export markets.

These cars, which should reach Britain's overseas

markets this year, are the industry's answer to the Continentals—the German Volkswagens, the midsize two-cylinder Citroens, the French Renaults and the Italian Fiat which have made their impact on some markets at the expense of the British popular-price cars.

The advent of these new cars is important because in recent months from 60 to 70 per cent of Britain's total exports of cars have been small, low-priced models. From a number of recent new designs coming off the production lines, it was apparent that British manufacturers were concentrating on designing a family car for four people, about the size of a popular 10-h.p. car fitted with an 8 h.p. engine with a fuel consumption of about 30 to 40 miles a gallon.

### SLEEK SPORTS CARS

Sleek sports cars are heading Britain's attempt to enlarge its market in car exports to America. Since the war, British car sales have steadily increased in the United States. The M.G. two-seater has been Britain's best-seller, and the latest design—the T.F. is now being produced in large numbers as a result of survey of the US market.

It and other sports cars, like the more expensive Jaguar XK 120 and recently, the Triumph TR 2 have introduced an entirely new field of motoring to the American public, and have been years on bulbous limousines.

There are also five new cars in the 100 m.p.h. category coming off British production lines. They are:

The Bristol 404 coupe, developed after intensive tests in a wind tunnel.

The Daimler Conquest roadster with fluid flywheel transmission and a pre-selected gear box.

The Sunbeam Alpine, basically a two-seater Sunbeam Talbot.

A sports Riley called the Panther.

Powerful British luxury cars like the Rolls Royce, Bentley and Jaguar have lately found favour among large sections of the American public, and automatic gear changes—popular innovation in America—is being incorporated in many big British cars now.

### HIGHER SPEEDS

In most new British cars now coming from the industry, the trend is towards higher speeds. Brakes and steering have been improved and independent front wheel suspension is a feature of almost every new car.

Several British manufacturers are negotiating with two companies producing diesel engines. When these cars come out—Standard are reported to be designing one—they should be popular anywhere because a gallon of petrol costs about 1.57 times that of diesel oil. And experts say that where engine power is comparable, diesel oil will give at least twice the mileage.

There is one question however that is causing wide interest in Britain, but more among individual motorists than the manufacturers. That is the development of a £200 car to compete with the French and Italian "babies" which are finding their way into many overseas markets.

There is the Citroen two-cylinder midsize with a speed of 30 m.p.h. and a petrol consumption of something like 70 miles a gallon; and an Italian car nicknamed the "bar drop" which looks like an equilateral triangle on wheels.

The whole trend of this new car carrying standard and steering wheel; open top. It does 45 to 50 miles an hour and travels at

## Slump In US Shipyards

New York, Jan. 13. Private shipyards in the US face a dreary 1954, according to Mr. L. Standford, President of the Shipbuilders' Council of America. Few new contracts are in prospect, employment rolls at vessel repair yards are still shrinking and there are no concrete Government plans for any relief.

As the new year begins, Mr. Standford pointed out, the only new business in sight consisted of orders for 11 combat ships, four auxiliaries and 150 landing craft, which the Navy had decided to place with private yards.

Unless there was some radical improvement in the near future, US shipyards generally speaking would be completely idle by the end of 1954. They would then be forced either to liquidate or to try to tide themselves over on a stand-by basis, he warned.—China Mail Special.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Gains of a point or more in rails, oils and a long list of special issues lifted stocks to their best levels of the year on increased trading today.

The advance, added to a similar rise yesterday, just about erased the losses suffered in the previous four days of decline.

As important as the actual rise, market observers said, was the substantial increase in trading activity—4,420,000 shares from 1,250,000 yesterday.

Wall Street saw the advance as a normal turn of events after the four sessions of selling had failed to generate any activity.

The general market, as measured by the Dow-Jones average, was up 55 cents, its best since Dec. 18. Of 1,104 issues in which there were dealings, 626 were higher, only 223 lower and 255 unchanged. There were 24 new highs set, four new lows.

Best performers as a group were the oils where Standard Oil of California, American Oil Field, Continental Oil, Houston Oil, Texas Pacific Land Trust, Texas Gulf Producing, Richfield Oil, Sinclair added 1/2 to 1 1/4 points.

Motors did well. Steels improved fractionally.

The NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$4,310,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 350,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were:

30 Industrials ..... 233.03

20 Rails ..... 66.49

15 Utilities ..... 53.08

40 Bonds ..... 107.38

Comm. futures prices ..... 111.94

Index ..... United Press.

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

## R.M.S. "CORFU"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: Friday the 15th January, at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL baggage to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by NOON on Thursday, 14th January, 1954.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's alings only.

BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE WHARF.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on Friday, 15th January, 1954.



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# CHINA MAIL



Page 10

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1954.

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### John's New Leaf

TODAY, when the air is full of the sad sound of good resolutions snapping and splintering like tender young trees in a gale, it might be appropriate to consider the case of John, who has set himself a sterner task than most, and gone about beginning it the hard way.

A short time ago John stole £17 from a house he was visiting. Whether he was there as a guest, or entered uninvited meaning to steal, we do not know. But he took the £17, and that was no new thing for him to do.

During the past 15 months he has stolen more than £300 from places where he has worked or stayed; all that without being caught.

John's criminal career did not start only then, and he has not always been so lucky in avoiding capture.

#### CHANGE OF HEART

BEFORE he was 20 he was sent to Borstal as a result of a number of crimes, including housebreaking. Within the next three years he collected seven more convictions. Then came the lucky run.

With the £17 in his pocket John left London and headed north up to Derbyshire. There, among the peaks and dales, the strangest thing happened to him. With some of the stolen money still in his pocket he walked into a police station and gave himself up.

They brought him back to London, and he made a stout appearance in the Clerkenwell court.

#### WIFE LEFT HIM

THE police asked Mr. Frank Powell, the magistrate, for a remand so that they might make more inquiries. When John next appeared in the dock they had a typed list of all the crimes he had committed since autumn 1952, which he asked would now be taken into consideration.

Mostly, he had stolen money, though once he helped himself to 200lb. of butter and another time to a bottle of gin from places where he worked.

A policeman went into the witness-box to sketch in for the magistrate what he could of John's personal history. "He's a married man, sir, but his wife left him a fortnight after their marriage."

#### TRIED TO EXPLAIN

"HIS wife was German, I understand, and married him only to obtain British nationality. "I see," said Mr. Powell, and he asked John what he wished to say. For answer John brought from his pocket a letter he had written while in the remand prison. "I've tried to explain in this, sir," he said. The letter was passed to the bench. "You say that your motive throughout has been greed?" Mr. Powell inquired of John.

#### NEVER TOO LATE

"JUST greed, I'm afraid, sir," said John, and he looked the magistrate straight in the eye. Mr. Powell resumed his reading. A moment later he looked up again: "You say you married this German girl, and that she then went back to Germany—do you mean that because of what she did to you, you're taking it out on the community?" "No, sir, that's not put forward as an excuse. I'm just stating a fact."

"Well, I hope you mean what you say, when you write that when you are set free you're determined to lead a different sort of life."

"I do, sir."

"If you have to be punished, it's only fair to the community. I shall send you to London Sessions for sentence. But when you come out of prison—well, it's never too late to start again, you know."

"No, sir," said John. And when they led him out towards what might be a long or short sentence of imprisonment, he went with his head held high, and firm resolution in every detail of his manner and his bearing.

"Who's His Lie?" Solution  
MAGNETIC  
London Rights Agency

## Japan States Limit On Reparations

Manila, Jan. 14.

Nacionalista Senators disclosed last night that they had received confidential information from Tokyo that the Japanese government was ready to raise its reparations offer to \$500,000,000 and no more.

Headed by Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Francisco Delgado, the Nacionalista Senators held a caucus last night to plan out the country's counter moves on the Japanese bid.

## POLITICAL ASYLUM PROMISED

Stockholm, Jan. 13.

The Swedish authorities said today that they would grant political asylum to four of five young sailors who jumped ship while the captain of their Communist East German fishing trawler was busy playing cards.

Officials coolly told fuming Captain Hubert Elkenmann-Peusch, when he stormed ashore demanding his men, that his request would have to go through official channels. The police said one of the five changed his mind on reaching shore and decided to return to his ship.

The desertion occurred after the trawler Wellfrieden—which means "world peace"—was forced to drop anchor in the Baltic Sea off the island of Gotland in a raging blizzard. A spokesman for the refugees said they asked for political asylum because "we were afraid we might get drafted into the People's Police and we also want higher wages and better food, which we are convinced we can get in Sweden."—United Press.

## Furore Over Salary Cut Proposal

Singapore, Jan. 14.

European employees of the government were hopping mad and local civil servants jubilant today following an announcement that overseas pay for "colonials" was to be cut off. Representatives of the European employees were understood to have requested a special meeting with government leaders to discuss the pay but with no representatives of local employees present.

The European Civil Servants' Association of Malaya was scheduled to meet this afternoon to discuss possible action in protest against the government proposal for ending "expatriation" pay. A European employee spokesman said: "The ECSAM has maintained as it has always maintained, that it will not accept any salary cut. Today's meeting will be very important for us. Anyone who thinks we are going to take this lying down is mistaken."

Meanwhile, Civil Service officials were keeping the local press out of the room. Mr. J. D. Durcannon, secretary of the Malayan Civil Service, said: "We do not believe in discussing these matters in the press."—United Press.

## CAN'T AGREE ON SITE

(Continued from Page 1)

examined. They have not yet succeeded in reaching an agreement on a building for the conference.

"In consequence they have not been able to make any progress with the indispensable technical preparations which are dependent upon the question of the building, where the Ministers are to meet."

"The date of the next meeting of the representatives of the High Commissioners has not been fixed," said a spokesman.

## German Air Pilots In England



Herr H. Mayr, Herr W. Blume, Herr J. H. Rathje and Herr H. Topp, who were among a party of German Airline pilots who have arrived in England to train and fly aircraft of a German Airline which is to start operating in England when their country's peace treaty is signed.—London Express.

## Meeting Obstacles In Forming Cabinet

Rome, Jan. 13.

Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani was reported running into mounting difficulties tonight in his efforts to form a new government and end the Italian crisis.

The dynamic "little professor" appeared to be meeting the same obstacles which led to the downfall of Alcide De Gasperi last year. The four Centre Parties, on which the ruling Christian Democrat Party intended to base the new government, appeared as reluctant as ever to join hands. The thorny situation emerged as the 45-year-old Premier-designate ploughed through preliminary talks with leaders of all political parties. He started with Aldo Moro and Stanislaw Ceschi, leaders of the Christian Democrat groups in the Chamber and Senate, and was scheduled to wind up preliminary talks tomorrow morning.

The procession of political leaders skillfully dodged direct questions after their meeting with Signor Fanfani. But informed sources pointed to these ill omens which emerged from the first day:

#### A CONDITION

1. The Democratic Socialists of Giuseppe Saragat told Signor Fanfani they would not support him unless he adopted programme points laid down by the Party's Parliamentary group this morning. It was a similar tactic which caused Signor de Gasperi's attempts to re-unite the Centre Party coalition to break down.

2. Giovanni Gronchi, President of the Chamber and leader of the Christian Democrat Left Wing, was said to have refused Signor Fanfani's invitation to join the government.

3. The Liberal leader, Raffaele de Caro, after an hour-long talk with the Premier-designate, showed no enthusiasm for the idea that the Liberals might participate in the new Cabinet.

Signor Fanfani is the author of some 15 books on economic subjects. One of these, "Catholicism and Protestantism in the Historical Formation of Capitalism," has been translated into English and Spanish and a Japanese translation is being prepared.—United Press.

## War Secretary Flies To Kenya

London, Jan. 13.

The War Secretary, Mr. Anthony Head, left by plane for Kenya today to make an on-the-spot investigation of increasing Mau Mau terrorist attacks.

Mr. Head said he would confer with the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Lt-Gen. Sir George Erskine, commander of the British East African forces.

"We will discuss the situation fully and, if possible, estimate how long the situation is likely to continue," said Mr. Head.—United Press.

## NOT A NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

"As regards your return from banishment, it will be dealt with by the competent authorities," Mr. Hin-shing Lo told Chan Chol, 26, at Central this morning.

Chan, who has four previous convictions, was sentenced to ten months' hard labour when he pleaded guilty to snatching a fountain pen valued at \$72 from an American visitor, Mr. H. B. O'Donnell.

After sentence had been passed, defendant's aged mother intervened. She broke in with "my son is a creature of circumstance."

"Do you think he is Napoleon Bonaparte?" asked the magistrate. "There is an old Chinese saying, 'A kind mother spoils her son.'"

Mr. Lo also deplored pickpockets as the worst possible criminals.

Defendant was arrested yesterday by Det. Cpl. 1201, who was off duty, at Des Voeux Road near Pottinger Street, after defendant had snatched the pen and was making good his escape.

Det. Cpl. 1201, and Constable 4788 were commended by the magistrate for their vigilance and devotion to duty in arresting defendant.

## Overstayed Her Visit

Manila, Jan. 14.

Immigration agents yesterday arrested a female Chinese transient in Manila in the initial phase of a drive to round up some 70 Chinese transients who have overstayed.

The arrested was Lam Yin Lam, alias Lam Yin, 31, a Chinese transient who arrived from Sandakan, Borneo, last May 9, ostensibly to change vessels here for Hongkong.

It was learned that the Immigration Commissioner, Mr. Luis Torres, had already carried out measures which resulted in the departure early this week of at least 11 shore-pass violators.—France-Press.

## Charges Against Soviet Skipper

Oslo, Jan. 14.

The master of the Russian trawler Jacur, arrested last Sunday by a Norwegian corvette off northern Norway, will appear in the Arctic port of Vardoe tomorrow on unlawful fishing charges.

Representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Oslo are not expected to attend the trial.

A Norwegian, Mr. Jakob Bjerkner, who has detained several British skippers in similar cases, will act for the Russian side.

## Has Great Faith In The Future

Canadian Envoy  
Interviewed.

Expressing great faith in the future, Mr. Robert W. Mayhew, Canadian Ambassador to Japan, said on arrival here this morning that he did believe there would be no more shooting war in Korea and that the present trade restrictions are but temporary.

Mr. Mayhew, accompanied by Mrs. Mayhew, arrived from Japan this morning in the ss President Monroe on a short holiday visit to Hongkong.

The Ambassador said that he saw a good future for Asia and the people of Asia, adding that he had no reason to be pessimistic. "I am not looking for the bottom to drop out of things," he said. He continued that he hoped the present prosperity would continue in the world and a general rise in the standard of living of the people in Asia, the raising of which, he said, would eventually affect the welfare of the people in Canada and other parts of America.

Referring to trade, the Ambassador said that people have to trade in order to live. Lots of people are hungry in Asia, he said, and we have a lot of food in America and Canada and we are trying to get the food to them."

#### ONLY TEMPORARY

Mr. Mayhew said the present trade restrictions are only temporary and expressed the belief that there will be no more shooting war in Korea.

Mr. Mayhew, whose home is in Victoria, B.C., was former Minister of Fisheries in the Canadian Cabinet. He is the first Canadian Ambassador to be appointed to Japan, where formerly Canada was represented by a High Commissioner.

He has been a Member of Parliament since 1937. From 1944 to 1948 he was Parliamentary Assistant in the Department of Finance. He then became the Minister of Fisheries. In 1950 and 1951 he represented Canada at the Colombo Plan conference; he also represented Canada at labour conferences in India.

Mr. Mayhew said the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, is leaving Canada on February 1 to visit Canadian troops in Germany and Korea. The Prime Minister will first go to London and he is expected to arrive in Korea on March 3. He will then proceed to Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew, who are due to leave the Colony by air for Tokyo next Tuesday were met on arrival by Mr. T.R.G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, and Mrs. Fletcher.

## Armed Gang Attacks Village

Jakarta, Jan. 13.

Eleven villagers died as a result of an armed gang attack on the village of Mandi Kepau, in Southern Borneo. It was announced today.

The news agency Antara said the attackers set fire to the village. Eleven villagers were killed and 100 were injured. The attackers were armed with shotguns and rifles.

## Smooth Distribution Of Rice And Money To Fire Victims

The distribution of rice and money donated by the Canton Branch of the People's Relief Committee to victims of the Shamshuipo Fire went on with efficient speed and in an orderly manner at centres in Boundary Street and Maple Street this morning and will probably continue into the evening.

Thousands of the fire victims queued up early for the usual meals given by the Social Welfare Office and this morning they were given both the day's meals at the same time.

By 8.15 a.m. Social Workers in the Maple Street compound had served out 17,000 double meals, while those at Boundary Street had served out 33,500 double meals by 9.30 a.m.

The fire victims were formed into long lines and upon production of the docket issued to them on registration several days ago the head of each family received \$3.50 and nine cartons of rice for each individual member of his family from members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Hongkong and Kowloon Federation of Workers' Union.

Assisting in the supervision of the work at Boundary Street were Social Welfare Officers Mr. K. Keen, Mr. S. T. Kidd and Mr. C. N. Lee, Police Officers Mr. T. E. Clunie, ASP, and Mr. A. L. Gordon, ASP, and the Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ko Cheuk-hang and several of his colleagues. A large contingent of Civil Aid Services personnel and a party of Police helped to maintain order.

At Maple Street a Police party under Mr. Percy Lowe, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and another detachment of members of the Civil Aid Services supervised the distribution.

## Drunk While Driving Charge

Harold Raper Holgate, 53, broker, of 11A Conduit Road, ground floor, was remanded for 24 hours on \$500 cash bail by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning. He is charged with having been drunk when in charge of a vehicle.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and his case was transferred to Mr. Lawrence Leong's Court for date to be fixed.

The Police alleged that Mr. Holgate drove a private car along Queen's and Garden Roads on Wednesday when under the influence of drink to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control over the car.

## Buried Revolvers

Three 45 Colt automatic revolvers were found by the Police buried in the hillside at Aberdeen yesterday.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"If sport is supposed to be fun, then the sport of having all of it today—probably sitting some place in a warm room!"

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